The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,813—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883. Tuesday
L. MALWA	2959	500	A. C. Loggin	24th July.
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	31st ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	7th Aug.
L. SIAM	3041	500	E. Ashdown	14th ,,
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	21st ,,
L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	28th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	4th Sept.
L. CATHAY	2983	5 0	W. M. Robbie	11th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others, passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
ANCONA	3128	600	J. B. Chapman	27th July.
TEHERAN	2588	400		10th Aug.
DECCAN	3129	550	A. W. Adamson	24th ,,
SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	7th Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 14, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN consequence of the QUARANTINE established at ALL CONTINENTAL PORTS, the MAILS are now being forwarded to LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH, and the passage of the Steamers will be ACCELERATED as much as possible. Until the Brindisi route is again available, passengers taking three monthly tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class	₨ 500	Including wines.	I Class	₨ 520	Including wines.
II do.	340		II do.	350	
III do.	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA on Wednesday .... 1st Aug. 1883.
CHINA on Saturday .... 1st Sept. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.	Brighton Route
From Genoa.	I Class	₨ 95	₨ 90
,,	II do.	70	68
From Naples.	I do.	145	140
,,	II do.	105	103

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, May 19, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS
TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHOLON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th August. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ¼ charge.
,, eight and under twelve ½ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)........ 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th July.
ORION	F. Mahorcich	3,500	500	28th Aug.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	28th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	27th July

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, July 3, 1883.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailing has been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capts.	Tons.	H.P.	
s.s. MERTON HALL	Verrill	4,100	500	on or about 1st Aug.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1883.

Under Special Authority of the GOVERNMENT of India and the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF TRAVELLING TICKETS

BY steamer and rail, available for any route, any day, from all principal Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, the RHINE, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

As the sole accredited Agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOMAS COOK & SON issue tickets from India (with or without Hotel coupons) enabling passengers to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Pisa, Milan, &c., at reduced rates.

No commission charged for securing berths in steamers, sleeping-cars, coupes, &c., and passengers with COOK'S TICKETS are entitled to the free services of their interpreters in uniform at Brindisi, Naples, Turin, Paris, &c.

Full particulars, and Pamphlet of routes with specially engraved maps (post free 3 annas) may be obtained of THOMAS COOK & SON, Hornby row, Bombay.

S. S. THESSALY has ARRIVED from Liverpool, and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

C. V. D'SOUZA, who has lately returned from Cape Town, announces to the public that he has OPENED a COACH-FACTORY at Girgaum Back Road, near the Cawasjee Patel Tank. Undertakes to execute orders promptly and carefully a very moderate rates. A trial is solicited.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Mint up to noon of the 30th instant for the PURCHASE of part or all of about 35 tons of DEFACED COPPER COINS. Forms of tender can be obtained at the Mint.

R. V. RIDDELL, Major, R. E.,
Offg. Mint Master.

H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 16th July, 1883.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 3 th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. JAMES THORBURN and Mr. VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay 11th July, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th July, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 30th July, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th July, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on SATURDAY, 11th August, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1883.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per bottle Re. 1-12. Cash per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ITALIAN VERMOUTH.

PREMIATA FABBRICA DI NOVELLOE FONTANI, BOLZANETO.

Cash, Rs. 17-0 per dozen.

FRENCH VERMOUTH.

Noilly Prat et Cie's.

Cash, Rs. 15-0 per dozen.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S FAMOUS BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

HAS been before the public of India for many years and in every quality, for which SCOTCH WHISKY is celebrated, stands without a rival.

Cash per dozen, case Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S

SYRUP OF CAMPHOR.
PREPARED FROM AN OLD ESTABLISHED FORMULA.

THIS valuable Preparation has been for many years in constant use in several English Hospitals, and is largely prescribed by the faculty.

Its properties render it a safe, speedy, and efficacious cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough and Influenza; invaluable for subduing and curing Asthma; mitigating irritation of the throat, cough, and difficulty of breathing in Pulmonary Consumption.

The sanction accorded it by many eminent medical men in England is of itself a guarantee that unlike most of the nostrums in use, it does not alleviate through nauseating the stomach and lowering the vital force, but by its Balsamic and Tonic Influence on the air passages effects a Rapid and Effectual Cure.

Cash Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.
ESTABLISHED 1867.

23, Apollo-street, Bombay; and 27, Leadenhall-street London, E. C. (with Agents in Liverpool, Southampton and Portsmouth).

PARCELS and CASES of any size or shape sent to England or elsewhere.

PARCELS taken by weight as under to Port of Landing in England:—

Not exceeding 3 lbs. at As. 7 per lb.
Over 3 lbs. and ,, 6 lbs. at ,, 6 ,,
,, 6 ,, ,, 12 lbs. at ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, at ,, 4 ,,

To any part of England so as to deliver free at address—a small additional charge will be made.

CASES taken by measurement (irrespective of weight) to port of landing in England at ₨ 1-8 per cubic foot, all shipping charges included.

Shipments of 1 ton and upwards at cargo rates.
PREPAYMENT of charge is OPTIONAL.
NO CHARGE for BOOKING.
INSURANCE effected at moderate rates.
PASSAGES booked free of charge at reduced fares, and baggage shipped or landed, and warehoused.

The LONDON OFFICE conducts its business on similarly moderate terms.

Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & Co.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

GENTLEMEN'S HALF-HOSE.

		from Rs.	to Rs.
LISLE THREAD; White Ground, Fancy Stripes, Navy Blue and Chocolate; Drab with Embroidered Ankles: Inches 10, 10½, 11	...from	Rs. 18 to	Rs. 30
CASHMERE; Navy Cardinal and Seal; Drab with Fancy Stripes: Inches 10, 10½, 11	...from	18 to	33
MERINO; Plain Colours with Fancy Silk Embroidered Ankles: Inches 9½, 10, 10½, 11	...from	16 to	26
MERINO; Fancy Colours, Fancy Stripes: Inches 9½, 10, 10½, 11	...from	15 to	25
COTTON; Fawn, Navy Blue, Drab with Fancy Stripes; Inches 9½, 10, 10½, 11	...from	13 to	20
COTTON; Navy Blue, Chocolate and Cardinal; White Toes and Heels: Inches 9½, 10, 10½, 11	...from	13 to	20
COTTON; Fancy Stripes in great variety: Inches 9½, 10, 10½, 11	...from	12 to	20
COTTON; Plain Brown, Stout Quality: Inches 9½, 10, 10½	...from	6 to	12

GENT'S GAUZE VESTS AND PANTS.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS, Latest Shapes, Feather Weight.
SUPERIOR WHITE KID-GLOVES.
MILITARY GLOVES.
DRIVING GLOVES.
LADIES' BEST BLACK KID-GLOVES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOAR & CO., {13, RAMPART-ROW,} BOMBAY.

THIN WOOLLEN CLOTHING FOR THE RAINS.
SAC COAT AND TROUSERS.

	Nett Cash.
BLUE SERGE	26 4
TROPICAL CASHMERE	31 8
WHITE DEVON SERGE	31 8

HOAR & CO., {TAILORS, OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL,} BOMBAY.

ENGLISH SILVER JEWELLERY OF THE LATEST DESIGN.

Rings.
Thimble.
Snake Bracelets.
Necklaces.
Bracelets.
Lockets.
Neck Chains.
Watch-guards.
Clasps.
Tooth-picks.
Crosses.
Earrings.
Watches.
Brooches.
Ear-studs.
Pencil Cases.
&c.,
Hooks.
Venigrates.
Coral Bells.
Whistles.
Swivels.
Studs, Links, and Solitaires.
Split Rings.
&c.,
Charms.
Knife, Fork and Spoon in cases.
Mugs in cases.
Locket Slides.
Bouquet-holders.
Scarf-pins.
Smelling-salt Bottles.
&c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

		Rs.
AMERICAN ORGAN—	Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves, improved Bellows, Ivory Fronts to Keys, Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best Finish, Walnut Case ...	500
Ditto	UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE.—Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, Twelve Stops. (New Model) ...	500
Ditto	With Ornamental Top and Gold Panels, 10 Stops and two Swells ...	450
Ditto	In Gothic Case, with 12 Stops and 2 Swells. An entirely New Model ...	650

AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.

Very Handsome, 2 Knee Swells and 11 Stops...		450
Ditto	13 Stops and two Swells ...	750

AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTEY.

Length, 2 feet 10 inches; Depth, 1 foot 6 inches; Height, 2 feet 3 inches. Two sets of Reeds, Four Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee) Forte and Knee Swell...	300

AMERICAN ORGANS BY GEO. WOODS.

Very neat Instrument, in Gothic Case, 4 Octaves and Knee Swell ...	16

THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes ...	12

HARMONIUMS.

From Rs. 100 to ...	500
Church Harmonium (by Alexandra), Massive Oak Case, handsomely Carved Consoles, Five Rows of Vibrators with 18 Stops ...	800

THE MINIATURE HARMONIUM
With Case.
Compass 4 Octaves, three Stops.
Solid Polished Blackwood. Rs. 200.

THE TRAVELLING HARMONIUM.
Compass 3½ Octaves, one Stop and Knee-swell.
(This shuts up into a very small compass.)
Price Rs. 200.

NEW DETAILED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO.,
21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN CHILDREN.

A LADY wishes to RECOMMEND a COMFORTABLE HOME for orphan or Indian Children with a French Roman Catholic Lady at CLIFTON. Every educational advantage with conscientious care. Reference—

Hon. LADY CLIFFORD,
Dinan, Cotes du Nord;

Or, Mrs. HENRY LUTTRELL,
Badgworth Court,
Axbridge, Somerset.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held at the CLUB-HOUSE at 5-30 p.m. on MONDAY, the 30th July, 1883, for the purpose of amending Rules XVII. and XVIII. of the Rules and Bye-laws of the Club.

By order of the Committee,
C. RIVETT-CARNAC, Honorary Secretary,
Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

22nd July, 1883.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street,
POONA.

43, Esplanade-road;
BOMBAY.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

COURT & CO., AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY.

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

ARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE

WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEW CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only Machine suitable for domestic use, cheap, cleanly, and easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR and Distributor can be had on application to COURT & CO.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to the servants of purchasers.

For use in *Up-Country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals*, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use.

ELEVATOR.

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine .... Each Rs. 20

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with Acid, and the water at 85 deg Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete, Net Cash Rs. 275.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates. Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in Stock.

The above Machines can be seen in Working Order on the premises of COURT & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BOTTLE COOLER.

COURT & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines is an entirely new adaptation .... Each Rs.

CARRE'S NEWLY IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. COURT & Co. are the only appointed Agents in Bombay for the sale of these Machines.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four-and-a-half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including Furnace, Thermometer, &c...Rs. 175
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation ... ,, 250

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

THE PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX.

For carrying small quantities of Pure Block Ice, and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time It is indispensable for long journey; Size, 17 inches by 13½ inches by 13 inches; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveller's effects; it will hold about 14lb of Ice. It is fitted with Leather Stra . and Tap to draw of the Cold Water,—Price Rs. 25; Smaller Size, Price Rs. 20.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
COURT AND CO., 21A, Esplanade road, Bombay,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS
OF THE

BOMBAY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(TO BE REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1882.)

CAPITAL, Rs. 12,00,000

Divided into 6,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.
Issue of 5,250 A 8 per cent. Guaranteed Shares and 750 B Shares.

Rs. 25 payable on application; Rs. 75 on allotment; the balance—Rs. 50 within 3 months, and the remainder within 6 months after registration.

In the event of no allotment being made, the moneys paid on application will be returned in full.

The Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, London, guarantees for the period of three years from the date of registration of the Company, a Dividend of Eight per cent. per annum upon the first issue of 5,250 Shares.

The Dividend guaranteed is to be secured by a Deposit with the Bankers of the Company, in the names of the Honorary Trustees, of the whole of the concession money paid to the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, together with the 750 B Shares.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon. SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON, (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.)—Chairman.
NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
MAGNUS MOWAT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
VUNDRAVUNDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq. (Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY, Esq.
Major CHARLES HENRY STRUTT, R. A., (Managing Director, Eastern Electric Light and Power Company

HONORARY TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND:
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq., and W. B. GURNEY LITTLEWOOD, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. PRESCOT & WINTER.

AGENT:
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIAN:
GEORGE ANNERSLY GRINDLE, Esq., M. S. T. E.

TEMPORARY OFFICES:
19, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of supplying Electricity in all its applications to light, motive power, &c., as also all articles connected therewith, throughout the Presidency of Bombay (exclusive of Scinde); the Native States subject thereto; with Baroda; the Berars; and the territories of Hyderabad. Also over the present systems and lines and future extensions of the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways.

It has secured the business, good-will, licenses, and contracts belonging to, or being negotiated for by, the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, of London, within the limits abovementioned. As also the concessions for the exclusive right of using, licensing, and selling the plant and appliances pertaining to the various patents now belonging to the London Company.

These patents include the Brush Dynamo Machine and Arc Lamp and the Lane Fox Incandescent Lamp, the license for the use and sale of the Swan Incandescent Lamp, and supplies of storage batteries of the Sellon, Volckmar and Faure patents.

In Europe and America the admirable results both as regards efficiency and economy obtainable from these various systems are well known and are becoming daily more widely appreciated.

About 18,000 Brush Arc Lamps are ready in use in the United States alone, and they soon promise to be almost as extensively adopted in Great Britain for town and other large lightings; whilst the Lane Fox and Swan Incandescent Lamps are equally successful for internal purposes. In securing these patent rights and powers, however, *the Bombay Company will not be restricted to their sole use, but will have the privilege of adopting any other improved systems or methods of working which may hereafter be developed.*

For India the advantages of Electricity over all other means of lighting are specially manifest. Gas, Oil, &c., are so much dearer than in Europe and America that competition in the matter of cost is on a very different basis, whilst its freedom from heat and noxious exhalations and absence of danger from fire peculiarly adapt it for use in hot climates. In fact, it is the light of the future for this country and there can be no doubt that both for public and private purposes it will rapidly come into extensive operation.

Although the Eastern Electric Light & Power Co. have only been represented here for a comparatively short time and have necessarily been largely occupied with preliminary operations, they are now in a position to hand over a business producing upwards of Rs. 50,000 per annum, and so confident are they, from the numerous applications for the light which they have already in hand, of the ultimate success of the undertaking that they GUARANTEE A DIVIDEND ON THE WORKING OF THE COMPANY DURING THE FIRST THREE YEARS AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE PAID-UP CAPITAL. After the business has been developed, the Directors think that a probable dividend of 12 per cent. might be calculated upon.

The amount to be paid to the Eastern, by the Bombay Company for the business, good-will, patents, licenses, concessions, &c., is Rs. 1,50,000 in Cash and Rs. 1,50,000 in fully paid-up Shares. These amounts, however, will be vested in Trustees for security of the guaranteed dividend.

The plant, machinery, buildings, &c., to be taken over will be at actual cost price.

No promotion money has been paid and all preliminary expenses of every kind up to, and inclusive of, the registration of the Bombay Company will be borne by the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company of London.

The working expenses of the Company will be based, as far as possible, on minimum monthly salaries and commissions on net profits.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Company's Offices, or from the Solicitors Messrs. Prescot and Winter, or the Agent, Mr. John Marshall, where all the Agreements above-mentioned may be seen and any information obtained.

NOTICES.

REQUIRED, a SECRETARY and TREASURER for the BANK OF BOMBAY on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and an engagement for three years subject to one year's notice. Security to the extent of Rs. 50,000 will be required. Applications will be received up to the 31st August next, addressed to the PRESIDENT, Board of Directors.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, 2nd May, 1883.

WANTED, HEAD CLERK for the HINGUNGHAT MILL COMPANY, Limited. One who knows to read and write Mahratti preferred. Apply to the undersigned in own handwriting stating salary required.

G. G. GEFFERT,
Secretary and Manager.

Hingunghat, 18th July, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS to the SURAT FLOOD RELIEF FUND will be thankfully received by the undersigned and duly acknowledged.

ISHWARDASS JAGJIVANDASS STORE,
NANU MIAN B.,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers,
Surat Relief Fund Committee.

Surat, 18th July, 1883.

MRS. HAINSWORTH, MIDWIFE and MONTHLY NURSE, Byculla Cottages. Reference to Ladies in Bombay.

CERTIFICATE.—"I consider Mrs. Hainsworth a very skilful nurse. * * * She is particularly attentive, and careful both of mother and infant, bright in the sick room, and most obliging. She is the first nurse I had in India, but she has given me as great, if not greater, satisfaction than any of those I have had in England, and this is my sixth.—Bombay, June 25, 1883."

OFFICERS OF THE EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT'S FANCY DRESS BALL.

OWING to the Gymnasium being required for the ANNUAL ASSAULT OF ARMS, the date of the above BALL has been CHANGED to the 13th September when it will take place in the COUNCIL HALL. His Excellency the Governor having under the circumstances and as a special case very kindly sanctioned the use of that building for the occasion.

Poona, 21st July, 1883.

THE DATE for the receipt of TENDERS for the CONVEYANCE of MAILS by SEA, on the lines noted below,* has been EXTENDED from the 1st July to the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1883. Tenders should reach the office of the Director General at Simla not later than the 1st September.

* Calcutta—Rangoon (direct).
Calcutta—Rangoon (via Chittagong and Akyab).
Madras—Rangoon.
Bombay—Kurrachee.
Bombay—Busreh (via Kurrachee).

L. G. WAIT,
Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India,
Foreign Post Branch.

Simla, the 12th May,

NOTICES.

WANTED,

FOR SOUTH COORG, a duly qualified EUROPEAN SURGEON. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem, to be increased to Rs. 400 after the expiry of six months from date of engagement. Free Bungalow, Native Dresser provided, and a certain amount of private practice.

Apply with copy of testimonials,

To HONORARY SECRETARY,
South Croog Medical Fund.

Amwatti, 13th July, 1883.

THE works of the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Limited, at Mody Bay, will be open to the inspection of the public from TUESDAY, the 24th, to SATURDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 8 and 10 p.m. Tickets to view may be obtained of the

MANAGER,
19, Rampart-row.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH BOOKING.

COMMENCING on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, PASSENGERS and PARCELS WILL BE BOOKED THROUGH between ALL STATIONS.

A small river two miles south of Surat has to be crossed by boats. In anticipation of this river being bridged in the course of about a week, GOODS NOT PERISHABLE will be received for the convenience of the public for all stations commencing on THURSDAY, the 26th instant.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, July 21, 1883.

ORIENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

To be Registered under Act VI. of 1882, whereby the Liability of Members is strictly Limited to the Amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.
AMOUNT TO BE CALLED UP Rs. 50 PER SHARE.
A Number of Shares have already been Privately Applied for.

THE Object of this Company is the Transaction of Fire Insurance business, under the influential Directorate of the Oriental Life Office.

The Directors believe that, owing to the exceptionally good connections which have already been secured, a large Income will soon be obtained, and that the Investment will prove to be both Safe and Profitable.

Applications for Prospectuses and Shares will be received by the Manager, D. M'LAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., at the Head Office of the Company, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, where the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANY LADIES or GENTLEMEN desirous of seeing the ELECTRIC LIGHT EXHIBITION at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, can do so, on applying at this office for cards of admission. The light will be on view on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst. from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m.
Apply to the MANAGER,
EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO., LD.
19, Rampart Row.

MR. THOMAS GEORGE HARRY MONCREIFFE RETIRED from our Firm as and from the 30th ultimo.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1883.

FOR SALE.

HUNT'S No. 1 PORT WINE, at Rs. 24 per doz. qts.
HUNT'S No. 2 PORT WINE, at Rs. 15 per doz. qts.
Also STRACHAN'S FINO No. 1 Xeres Sherry, bottled in Spain, at Rs. 24 per doz. qts.
Apply to the Godownkeeper, Messrs. BENN ASHLEY & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

GOLD OPEN CASE WATCHES
BY MESSRS. ROTHERHAM & SONS, LONDON,
WITH KEY & KEY-LESS, WITH CAP.

NONE can be had so cheap anywhere in India.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL, SURREY, founded more than fifty years ago, and from 1856 to 1882, conducted by Messrs. BRACKENBURG and WYNNE.

This School continues to prepare successfully for the various competitive Examinations under the joint headmastership of Mr. WYNNE and of Mr. EUSTACE, who for the last 13 years had the principal teaching of Mathematics under Mr. BRACKENBURGS' direction.

At the last Preliminary Examination for the Army 16 candidates passed direct from this School.

For further particulars address the Rev. CHARLES WYNNE or the Rev. J. M. EUSTACE as above. Boys should, if possible, join at an early age.

NOW READY.

GRAPHIC
AND
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
HOLIDAY NUMBERS,
With Coloured Picture.
Price Re. 1, by post Re. 1-4.
COOPER & COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHOLERA DROPS.
CHOLERA DROPS.
CHOLERA DROPS.

THIS preparation has long enjoyed a repute for its curative properties in CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA. Every household should have a bottle of this really effective remedy, which will be found invaluable in case of emergency and when beyond the reach of prompt medical aid.

Sold in bottles, As. 8 and 12 only.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION
WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of Defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-liver-oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

Re. 1 per bottle.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."

"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE No. 3091.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, 1883, for the PURCHASE of about 1,400 tons of NORTH COUNTRY COAL belonging to Government and now lying at the Apollo Reclamation, where it can be inspected on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of Coal."

Persons desirous of buying the coal can send tenders either for the whole or a portion thereof.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named, and each tender before being opened must be accompanied by a deposit at the rate of Rs. 25 per cent. upon the tendered price, and the remainder to be paid and the coal removed within 15 days after the acceptance of the tender, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited.

No reason will be assigned for rejecting any tender.

J. HEXT, Captain, R.N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, July 23, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAHIMOONNESA bin KHYRUNNESA, wife of SYED YUSOOF SULTAN bin SYED ABDOOL RUSSOOL CADREE, and the said SYED YUSOOF SULTAN bin SYED ABDOOL RUSSOOL CADREE have CONTRACTED to SELL all that piece or parcel of Fazundaree LAND or GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate at Barbhoy Mohla or Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Mandvee, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 80 and bounded as follows :—on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Barbhoy Mohla or Nagdevi Street, on the north by the house of Memon Dada Mahomed, and on the south by the house of Hajee Dawood Bowla. If any person or persons having any CLAIM by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise should GIVE NOTICE TO ME in writing of such claim against the said property within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof at my residence in the said premises, otherwise he, she or they shall be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without any regard thereto.— Dated this 23rd day of July, 1883.

હાજી જુસબ જાન મહમદ.
i. e., HAJEE JOOSUB JAN MAHOMED.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER FARES.

THE public are informed that on and after the FIRST AUGUST next, the PASSENGER FARES at present charged over this Railway will be REDUCED as follows, namely :—
First Class to 12 pies per mile.
Second Class to 6 pies per mile.
Third Class by Mail Train to 3 pies per mile.
Third Class by Passenger and Mixed Trains to 2½ pies per mile.

Return Tickets of all Classes will be issued at a fare and a half between Bombay and Callian and intermediate Stations.

First and Second Class Return Tickets will be issued to and from all other Stations on this line at two Single fares. The present Rates for excess Luggage, Parcels, Horses, and Carriages remain unaltered.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Stations or of the undersigned on application.

E. W. KEILLY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twenty-third of July, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone-circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September next— Tenders for the purchase of any quantity of the following material, viz. :—
About 92 tons of superior Iron Wagon Axles.
About 1,030 tons of best Bessemer Steel Axles.
About 930 tons of pieces of superior quality Iron Tyres.
And about 21 tons new Wagon Iron Tyres, 3' 1" outside diameter.

The material is lying at Wari-bunder and Loco. Depot, Parel, where it can be seen on application.

Offers must specify the quantity required of each and the rate per ton weighed over at Wari-bunder.

Delivery will be made by the Company into barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf.

The offers must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot before delivery, from time to time ; but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st July, 1883.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

PETITION for LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of the PROPERTY and CREDITS of SHAIK ABDOOL KURIM SHAIK CHAND, late of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.

SHAIK MAHOMED YUSUFF SHAIK ABDOOL KURIM, son of the abovenamed deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby CITED to COME and SEE the PROCEEDINGS, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness LYTTLETON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, the 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-seventh year of our reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 21st day of July, 1883.

SHAIK MAHOMED YUSUFF SHAIK ABDOOL KURIM, the Petitioner (in person.)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SEWING MACHINES !—From all the best English, American, and Continental makers with latest and most modern improvements, attachments, and "automatic" accessories. Every Machine warranted for 2 YEARS.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

MORE POPULAR THAN EVER ! ! ! The Singer is the strongest, the swiftest and the most durable Sewing Machine ever yet constructed. The company sold in 1879, 431,167, in 1880 538,609 ; in 1881 561,036 ; and in 1882 603,293 ; which indisputedly proves the popularity they meet with in every quarter of the globe. Price lists post free. 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, an office SHIGRAM in first-rate order. Price Rs. 200. Apply to BENN ASHLEY & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

ENGLISH DRAUGHT ALE, by the gallon or in small barrels of 6 gallons each, at Re. 1-12 per gallon.—W. J. ESSAI, Provision Cash Stores.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, a Coventry Company's "GENTLEMAN ROADSTIR" BICYCLE, 48 in. Apply G. W. F., Treacher & Co., Ld., Fort.

BOARD and LODGINGS for a young man, with a quiet family in the Fort. Good locality, Comforts of a home.—Apply F, care of this paper.

MALTA CIGARETTES.—Kaisar-i-Hind, Empress and Princess, per 100 Rs. 2 and Re. 1-12, just received, of full, medium and mild flavor and aroma.—Howard & Co.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

SHIRTS.—Our new designs are now opened out. Patterns and measurement instructions post free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Rampart-row, West, Fort, Bombay, is most conveniently situated in the centre of all business places. Personal supervision of Proprietress.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED by the last mail, a Consignment of Prime Hams, Bacon, Dutch Cheese and Danish Selected Butter, guaranteed for fresh quality at a very moderate price.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, B. C. B. MARE, 13-2½, 5 years, sound, good temper, excellent trotter in a cart, quiet, handsome, good mouth, would make A 1 hack for lady or light weight, price Rs. 250. Apply to MARE, office, of this paper.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, WINES, SPIRITS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cakes, Biscuits, &c., at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo-street.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps.. Rs. 350
Do. 40 do. .. " 750
Do. fo 6 arc lights of 2,000 Candles, each. " 1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. .. " 1,200
Do. 20 do. 500 do. .. " 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.
JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

SOUNDY AND Co., Limited.

PIANOFORTE PRICE LIST.

INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, solid dark walnut, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.

SYMPATHETIC Grand Square Piano, Rich American walnut, overstrung scale, solid complete bronzed iron-frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers 7 octaves, best ivory keys with ivory fronts, repeater action, richly polished case, with rounded front corners, and plinth. Rs. 750.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with a solid iron frame cast in one piece, the bridge included, and extending over pin plank. The workmanship is of the finest description. The general appearance of the instrument is without exception the handsomest form of square Piano made. The front ends and also the back is panelled and the case is also screwed, and secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design. Rs. 800.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC is quite unnecessary, regarding similarity of names. Our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos are made by the Original and Genuine firm of that name at Stuttgart. The instruments are specially constructed for us upon scientific principles, the iron frame is cast in one piece and cannot break through the bass end like some badly constructed Pianos. We invite comparison of our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos with any other grand square imported.

THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, walnut, or ebonized case, mouldings in relief, handsome sconces, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 8 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 450.

THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, gilt ornamentation, brass sconces, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, oblique scale, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. High 5 ft. 5 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 500.

THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, solid dark walnut case, screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 9 in., deep 2 ft. Rs. 650.

SOLID Canadian walnut upright Grand, thoroughly screwed and secured in every way, handsome panelled front, brass sconces, carved trusses, complete iron frame extended over pin plank, straight scale, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 2 ft. 1 in. Rs. 725.

A SIMILAR instrument to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves. High 4 ft. 4 in., broad 5 ft., deep 2 ft. 2 in. Rs. 800

THE "DRAWING ROOM" Grand, solid ebonized case, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves, length 5 ft. 10 in., breadth 4 ft. 6 in. Rs. 900.

THESE Pianofortes combine in the highest degree all the requisites of a perfect Pianoforte—power, richness, and singing quality of tone ; ease and elasticity of touch ; effectiveness of action, and durability.

THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND.—In solid Canadian walnut case, screwed and secured to resist climatic influence, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves, length 6 ft. 4 in., breadth 4 ft. 10 in. Rs. 1,100.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.—These beautiful grands are unequalled for the rich quality and volume of tone. They are made with solid full iron frame extending over pin plank, overstrung bass, improved mathematical scale, double check repeater action, finest ivory fronded keys, thoroughly screwed and secured in every part, rich massive case, and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Equally adapted for use in the concert or drawing-room. Rs. 1,300.

COLLARD and COLLARD short IRON GRAND.—In solid walnut, screwed and secured with brass plates, solid iron frame and pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, registered key board, length 6 feet, breadth 4ft. 8 in. Rs. 1,300.

NOTE.—All the above form our standard instruments and we have always several of each kind in stock to select from.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, a large number of Pianos not above enumerated, grands, semi-grands, square and upright Pianos at prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS returned from hire, at reduced prices, a large stock always on hand to select from.

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Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of the English Mail, 5 p.m.
Band, King's Own Regiment, Esplanade, evening.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Ancona (s), from London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Trowbrige and Raisby (s), from Dunkirk ; Arabia (s), Persian Gulf.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the King's Own Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

Overture	Zampa	Herold.
Entr'acte	Ein Albumblatt	Wagner.
Valse	Mia Cara	Bucalossi.
Selection	Don Giovanni	Mozart.
Valse	Kuss	Strauss.
Bolero	Espagnol	Bousquet.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Inchulva, Clan Monroe, Scindia, and Thessaly entered the dock on Sunday ; and the s. s. Chollerton entered, and the s. s. Tynemouth, Wellfield, and Raisby left, it yesterday.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Hyder Mytab, *alias* Abdoola Hajee, was yesterday committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for trial at the next criminal sessions of the High Court on a charge of theft of a pair of shoes, the property of Abdoola Chimnajee.

STEALING MUNICIPAL PROPERTY.—Bhickia Gopal was sentenced yesterday by Mr. Ryan to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing three axes and four spades, the property of the Bombay Municipality. The theft was admitted.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—Atmaram Yessoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminally trespassing in the dwelling-house of Mr. Frank Tomlinson, at Mazagon, with intent to commit theft. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ILLICIT TRADE IN AMMUNITION.—Through an error, Mr. Lynch, solicitor, was represented in these columns as having given evidence in the case in which a number of natives were charged with dealing in ammunition at the Fort Police Court on Saturday. It was Mr. Lynch who instructed Mr. Lang to appear on behalf of some of the prisoners.

A DHOBIE SELLING HIS PATRON'S CLOTHES.—Three charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of wearing apparel were preferred by three persons against Peeroo Abdoolla, a dhobie, who pledged with a Marwaree the clothes entrusted him to wash. The clothes, which were valued at Rs. 40, were subsequently recovered by the police. Mr. Ryan sentenced the prisoner to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGHWAY ASSAULT.—Bhiccoo Dharajee, a newspaper delivery peon, while passing along the Esplanade Main-road yesterday morning at about 3 o'clock, was suddenly attacked by a man whom he describes as a Seedee. He was struck twice over the head with a bamboo stick, and once on his left fore-arm, which was fractured. On his raising an alarm, the assailant bolted across the Esplanade towards the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The matter being brought to the notice of the police, the injured man was removed to hospital, and his assailant is being sought for.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the body of Rajee, a girl eight years of age. Deceased, it appeared, died from the effects of injuries she had sustained on the 16th instant by fall out of a window on the first storey of a house at Hanooman-lane. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held at the same hospital on the body of Luximon Gunnoo, a cart-driver, twenty-five years of age, who died from an injury to his spine which he sustained about two months and eight days ago, by a bale of piece-goods rolling off his cart and falling on him. The jury found a similar verdict.

A BILL-COLLECTOR BUYING JEWELLERY WITH HIS EMPLOYER'S MONEY.—A short time ago Mr. David Watson, broker, entrusted one Gopal Dhondoo, a bill-collector, with the recovery of a bill of Rs. 153-13, which was drawn upon the firm of Messrs. Ralli Bros. The bill was presented and paid ; but the collector, instead of forwarding the money to his master, invested it in the purchase of a watch and in the redemption from a Marwaree of a silver armlet. He was charged yesterday morning at the Fort Police Court by his master with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 153-13. He pleaded guilty, and also admitted a previous conviction on a charge of theft. Mr. Ryan sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FURIOUS DRIVING NUISANCE.—Constable Collis, V.C., charged a Parsee merchant named Bejonjee Dhunjeebhoy Kapadia, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, with driving his carriage rashly and negligently on the Dhobitalao-road, on the evening of the 21st instant. It seemed that on the evening in question Constable Collis was leaving the Dhobitalao police station to resume his duties at his post near the Money School, when he saw the defendant driving a mail-phaeton faster than the ordinary pace. He accordingly called out to him to halt ; but the order being unheeded a sowar, who was near, was directed to follow up. The carriage was then drawn up at a distance of 150 paces. A fine of Rs. 20 was imposed by the magistrate on Mr. Kapadia.

CHEATING.—Heerasing Tecksing and Venayek Suddanund were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having on the 3rd ultimo cheated Vidha Mocca, a shroff and money-lender having his place of business at Null Bazaar, by dishonestly selling to him for Rs. 350 a brass necklace as a genuine gold article. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or in default to undergo a further term of three months' imprisonment, and prisoner No. 2 to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. Venayek Sadanund was also convicted upon a second charge of having in his possession seven brass hinges and eleven brass bangles, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was sentenced to a further term of three months' rigorous imprisonment, to take effect on the expiration of the first sentence.

DARING ROBBERY.—Two days ago about seventy-six lamp locks were stolen from off the lamp posts in the different localities in the cantonment. This is certainly a daring robbery, for it is no easy matter to get a ladder, and by means of false keys to undo the locks and take them away without arousing suspicion ; and, moreover, there is a fixed time during the evening to trim the lamps. Three burners are also missing. The police are making the necessary inquiries.—*Poona Observer.*

LAWLESSNESS AT HYDERABAD.—Another act of lawlessness is reported from Hyderabad. As Mr. Conolly, the Municipal Inspector of Chudderghaut, was out riding one morning last week, he met the carriage of Nawab Alum Ally Khan, and knowing that such nobles are not particular as to whom they drive over, he kept as much as he could to his side of the road. One of the outriders, however, deliberately made a thrust at him with his lance, the point of which caught the saddle, and ripped it up for about two inches. Mr. Conolly shouted to the Nawab, who passed immediately after in his carriage, to stop, but he merely laughed, and did not even turn round to see if Mr. Conolly was hurt. The matter has been reported to the Nizam's Government, but unless the Resident is instructed to bring pressure to bear, there is no more likelihood of justice being done in this case than in the case of the assault on the police.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE PAREL CHURCH CONCERT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—This concert, which took place last Saturday evening, had been looked forward to with much interest, and was a great success. The thanks of all lovers of music in Poona are due to H. E. for his kindness in allowing the use of the Ball-room in Government House, and the managers of the Parel Church Fund will have good reason for remembering the day. The room was tastefully decorated with foliage plants, and proved fully equal to the demand upon its power of accommodation. We understand that more than a thousand rupees were realised by the sale of tickets, more than two hundred and thirty persons having been actually present, and others having taken tickets, though unable to have the pleasure of attending. Among the many pleasant memories of this concert Miss Murray's rendering of Sullivan's Guinevere, Miss Waddington in the same composer's Lost Chord, and Captain Benson's Kathleen Mavourneen, will long [illegible] with those who were privileged to hear them. Of the instrumental music, if we may permit ourselves to express any special preference, we would select the trio for violoncello and piano by Mrs. Baird, Dr. Close, and Herr Zimmer. Of the organ music it is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Mant showed his well-known facility and taste in execution, and the instrument, though, of course, small compared to Mr. Mant's in the Cathedral, is pleasing and sweet-toned. Mrs. Baird's powers of execution as a pianist were severely tested by the difficulties of the Rondo Capricioso she selected, and also, as it appeared to us, by something occasionally irresponsive with the action of her piano. Whether this latter suspicion is correct or not, we can only congratulate the lady on the success of her performance.—*Poona Observer.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TUESDAY, JULY 24. VIGIL OF SAINT JAMES APOSTLE AND MARTYR.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimitis.—"Parisian Tones." —Stainer.
Anthem—"The Son of God goes forth to War."—Sullivan.
Hymn 418.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, ST. JAMES APOSTLE AND MARTYR.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Commion.
THURSDAY, JULY 26.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Sole agents for India, Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE *vs.* KESSOWJEE NAIK.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, for the plaintiff, moved in pursuance of a notice that the motion the learned counsel was to make in this matter be adjourned on the defendant's undertaking not to proceed in the Commissioner's office until the plaintiff had an opportunity of moving in Mr. Justice Scott's court after the first case in his lordship's list, No. 29 of 1881, went out of the paper. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the defendant, consented ; and an order was made accordingly.

SHAPURJEE RUSTOMJEE *vs.* DOSABHOY BEZONJEE DUBASH AND OTHERS.

MR. MANKER, instructed by Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, for the first and third defendants. His lordship made the following consent decree in the suit :—That the ornaments now in the possession of Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee be sold by them by private contract, or if the plaintiff's attorneys did not agree as to the price, by public sale, and that the net proceeds be distributed as follows :—Rs. 1,500 be paid to Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee for costs of the defendant Buchoobai, the plaintiff's wife, and the balance divided into two equal parts, one-half to be given to the defendant Burjorjee Rustomjee Mistree, and the other half to the defendant Buchoobai for her sole and separate use. That the first defendant deliver up, or cause to be cancelled, a promissory note executed by the defendant, Burjorjee Rustomjee Mistree, in favour of first defendant. That a promissory note passed by plaintiff to Burjorjee Rustomjee Mistree for Rs. 1,500 be likewise cancelled. That the rule *nisi* for injunction, dated 4th February, 1879, be dissolved. That the defendant, Burjorjee, abandon his right as assignee of certain claims of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin and Tobin and Roughton against the plaintiff, and the attachments of the court in respect of such claims. That all defendants except Buchoobai bear their own costs respectively. That all claims of the plaintiff against the first and third defendants, his father-in-law and his wife, be hereby dismissed, and that this decree be treated as a mutual release between the parties.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

A HINDOO WIDOW'S CLAIM TO MAINTENANCE.

PREMAVAHOO *vs.* MULJEE PURSHOTUM.

MR. LANG, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the defendant, argued against a rule calling upon his client to show cause why he should not be restrained from executing a decree obtained by him against Kessowjee Jadowjee, the reputed Bhattia millionaire, before depositing Rs. 75,000 out of the amount thereof for the benefit of the plaintiff, his half-mother. The property left by her late husband Purshotum Champsey in the hands of Kessowjee Jadowjee was at least of the value of Rs. 1,50,000. By a decree made by this court in May last, Kessowjee was ordered to pay to defendant Rs. 1,26,000 ; and the plaintiff contended that she was entitled to be maintained out of the moneys. Those moneys would not be safe, she said, in the hands of the defendant, who was an extravagant man. Now, the defendant, who was by no means of an extravagant nature, was quite willing to maintain plaintiff even if she lived separately from him, but he was against her living in the house of Kessowjee Jadowjee. The latter was so very obstinate, although one of the richest men in Bombay, that he declined to pay the money due on the decree until his property was actually attached by the Sheriff. A warrant of attachment had to be obtained against him on Friday last before he could be induced to pay up on the decree. Mr. Lang said the main question in the case was whether a person holding a decree could be restrained from receiving the money due to him under it.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the plaintiff, argued that she was entitled to a separate maintenance and to have a sum of money set apart for her maintenance. She claimed one-half of the estate on the ground that, on a partition among Hindoos, the mother got a share equal to that of her son. Since the filing of the suit she had received nothing from the defendant for her maintenance.

The judge, in disposing of the matter, remarked that, remembering the position of the plaintiff for the last twenty years, he thought it was necessary that some provision should be secured to her by the deposit of a sum of money. Accordingly his lordship ordered that a sum of Rs. 20,000 should be invested by the defendant in Government promissory notes and placed in the Bank of Bombay in the names of the solicitors of the parties, pending the decision in the suit brought by her. Costs to be costs in the cause.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR DOWNING *vs.* EUGENIE SOPHIA DOWNING AND JAMES K. SPRINGLE.

THIS was a suit for divorce filed by the husband on the ground of the wife's adultery with the co-respondent. Neither party appeared when their names were called out ; and the suit was accordingly dismissed.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 19th instant.

THE KENNERY AND PRONGS LIGHTS.

Submitted letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 7th April, recommending that unless nautical opinion is unfavorable, the Prongs and Kennery lights be changed—the Prongs, which is the more powerful, being placed on Kennery, which is higher ; and the present Kennery light being placed on the Prongs. He states that while the Kennery light can be seen 19 miles to seaward, the Prongs can be seen only 18 miles. He estimates the cost, including one new lantern, at Rs. 38,500. He also recommends that the Municipality be called upon to mask on the seaward side the electric lights now used on Malabar and Cumballa Hill roads, as, being situated at a higher elevation than either the Prongs or Kennery, they are apt to cause confusion.

Submitted memo. by the Port Officer, dated 11th May, recommending that as the present system of lights at the entrance to the port has been established for so many years, and as the advantages to be gained are not of much account, the lights be not interchanged. He considers, however, that whatever can be effected to render the present lights as perfect and efficient as possible should be done. Read minutes of Trustees to whom the papers and plans were circulated. Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 21st June, reporting that the Sunk Rock Lighthouse is now fit to be used, and asking that the time be fixed when it is to be lighted, and that the necessary notice be issued. Read minutes of Trustees to whom the papers had been circulated.

Resolution.—The Trustees are unanimously of opinion that the interchange of the Prongs and Kennery lights as formerly proposed should not be made. Notice should be given that the Sunk Rock Lighthouse will be illuminated and the Inner Lightship removed on 1st April next, and that the changes referred to in the notification in the *Government Gazette*, dated 4th March, 1882, as to be made in the Prongs and Kennery Island lights, will not be carried out. On the verbal recommendation of the Port Officer any action with regard to the Municipal electric lights is postponed until further experience is gained.

INTRODUCING TRUST DEBENTURES IN LONDON.

Read letter from Mr. G. A. Kittredge, dated Liverpool, 27th June, reporting that he had interviewed the Secretary and several members of the London Stock Exchange on the subject of introducing Port Trust Debentures in the London market and that he is able to report that every facility will be given to their introduction when it may be deemed expedient to take the step. He also mentions the steps that should be taken by the Trust when it is proposed to introduce Trustees' Bonds in the London market.

Resolution.—The best thanks of the Trustees should be conveyed to Mr. Kittredge for the trouble he has so kindly taken with regard to introducing Port Trust Bonds on the London Stock Exchange. His suggestion will be borne in mind when the Trustees think of taking up another loan.

INTEREST ON THE TRUST DEBT.

Read letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, dated 14th July, and letter from the Government of India to the Chamber, dated 12th June, forwarded therewith, in which the Government of India decline to continue to charge the Trust interest on their debt at 4 per cent. after 26th June, 1883, and in which it is also intimated that His Excellency-in-Council regrets that in view of the recent decision of Her Majesty's Secretary of State he is unable again to recommend that the Provincial Government should guarantee a loan to be raised in the market by the Trust for repaying the debt due to Government.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE INDIAN PORTS ACT.

Read Government Resolution, dated 10th July, intimating to the Government of India the approval of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, Amendment Bill, as altered by the Government Solicitor, and asking that the Bill be passed as speedily as possible.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

RENT OF LAND ON THE TRUST ESTATE.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th July, submitting an offer made by Messrs. Dossa Keerpall and Heerjeebhoy Jumall to lease for 50 years from 1st October next 5,697 7-9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate at the usual rents, viz. :—
Rupee 1 per square yard per annum for first 10 years.
Rupees 1½ ,, ,, ,, next 10 ,,
,, 2 ,, ,, remaining 30 ,,

Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Read memo. by Traffic Manager, dated 16th July, stating in reply to an inquiry made that he considers it would not be advisable to re-erect the shed now standing on a portion of the land, lease of which is applied for. Read memo. by Traffic Manager, dated 17th July, in reply to an inquiry made by the Chairman. He recommends that the rent of land which may be leased between Elphinstone and Carnac Bridges be increased to the following :—

For first 10 years Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum.
For second 10 years Rs. 2 per square yard per annum.
For remaining 30 years of a 50 years' lease Rs. 2¼ per square yard per annum.
Corner plots with Frere-road frontage :—
For first 10 years Rs. 2 per square yard per annum.
For second 10 years Rs. 2½ per square yard per annum.
For third 10 years Rs. 3 per square yard per annum.
For remaining 20 years of a 50 years' lease Rs. 3½ per square yard per annum.
Other Frere-road frontages :—
For first 10 years Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum.
For second 10 years Rs. 2 per square yard per annum.
For third 10 years Rs. 2½ per square yard per annum.
For remaining 20 years of a 50 years' lease Rs. 3 per square yard per annum.

The Chairman proposed that the lease be granted on condition that a considerable increase is made in the amount to be expended on the building ; that the charcoal shed be removed and the materials stored, the cost being charged against revenue ; that from this time the rates for land on Elphinstone Estate be raised by 8 annas per square yard per annum for each term except for the last 10 years of a 50 years' lease on Frere-road frontage, which should remain as at present ; and that for all applications already received the former rates be allowed.

It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Parker that the application be declined, but that the applicants be informed that they can have the land at the higher rates now proposed.

The amendment was first put, and was carried. It was then put as a substantive motion, and again carried.

Submitted the following applications for lease for 50 years from 1st October next of land on Elphinstone Estate west of Frere-road at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 10 years, Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for second 10 years, and Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years :—Mr. Kimjee Jewa, 1,625 8-9 square yards ; Mr. Hunsraj Jewram, 342 5-9 square yards ; Mr. Samulmull Samuldass, 580 8-9 square yards ; Messrs. Omer Peer Mahomed and Hajee Ebram Joosub, 1,213 3-9 square yards ; Messrs. Dossa Keerpall and Hajeebhoy Jumall, 1,282 4-9 square yards.

Resolution.—The applications should be declined, and the applicants informed that the land will be leased to them at the higher rates quoted in Resolution No. 317, dated 19th instant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Statement of Town Duty collected for the Municipality at Port Trust property during June. It amounts to Rs. 53,937, against Rs. 55,963 in June, 1882.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 17th July, 1883.	For week ending 17th July, 1882.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	19	13
,, ,, out of	20	12
,, transported ...	19	17
,, attended to ..	3	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 16th July, 1883.	For week ending 16th July, 1882.
Vessels entered.. ...	9	10
,, left	9	9
,, in dock ..	22	17

FANCY-DRESS BALL AT NEEMUCH.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—Neemuch has always had a well-deserved reputation as a "lively place for its size ;" and, determined to sustain its character in this respect, an "At Home" was given by the married ladies of the station on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at the Ouchterlony Bungalow. Tired of seeing one another in the costume of ordinary life, fancy dress was suggested and accepted by nearly all, both by hostesses and by guests of both sexes (it may not be credited, but we boast, at present, of three spins in Neemuch). The spacious halls of the Ouchterlony Bungalow, usually devoted to badminton, were transformed into ball-room, drawing-room, and supper-room ; and the band of the 1st Bombay Lancers supplied the requisite music. Dancing commenced at about 10 p.m., and was kept up until 2-30 a.m. without flagging. Where all had done their best to produce, out of the scanty resources of the bazaar, a "travestie" of some sort, it would be invidious to particularize, but those most remarked were the following costumes among the ladies :— Miss Battye, "Judith ;" Miss Croker, "French Market Woman ;" Miss Houghton, "Nancy Lee ;" Mrs. Lincoln, "Dame Poudrée;" Mrs. Maclean, "One of the Queen Marys ;" Mrs. Martelli, "A Roman Jewess ; Mrs. Reilly, "Undine ;" Mrs. Staveley, "Red Riding Hood;" Mrs. Thomas, "Charity Schoolgirl." Conspicuous among the gentlemen were Mr. Benson, R.A., Italian Organ Grinder" (with a barrel organ and a monkey) ; Mr. Cowper, "Chinese Mandarin" ("try our two shilling tea") ; Major Maclean, R.A., Babylonian Ratcatcher" (with a rat) ; Captain Martelli, B.S.C., "XVII. Century;" Captain Reilly, 17th N. I., "Tallyho !" Mr. Staveley, 1st Bombay Lancers, "The Lost Child" (in frilled oh-no-we-never-mention-'ems and a pink sash) ; Mr. Tanney, R.A., "Vice Versa ;" Captain Thomas, 1st Bombay Lancers, "Buniya ;" Mr. Tinley, 1st Bombay Lancers, "Parsee ;" Colonel Watts, 17th N. I., "French Chef de Cuisine." The "Parsee" disappeared after a short time, but returned as a young Rajah, resplendent with jewelry, and mounted on a gaily caparisoned charger. Starting with a small retinue of attendants and torchbearers, his following was swelled, by the time the procession reached the scene of festivity to a motley crowd, shouting, singing, and drumming, giving an air of reality to the affair, and bringing the remainder of the dancers to the doors to see the *tamasha.*

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1883-84	16,300,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1883, to date	5,031,100
Balance to be remitted to 31st March, 1884.	11,268,900

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MAJOR BARING.

THE *Subodha Patrika* :—The Punjab has taken the first step in holding a public meeting and testifying to the Honourable Major Baring the national esteem and gratitude, and sense of the loss the country will sustain by the disseverance of his connection with its Government. Major Baring, in acknowledging the address, states that his interest in our welfare will not cease with his official connection. Bengal is going to hold a meeting. There is no sign yet in Bombay. The meetings will doubtless take place, and the formal addresses be enthusiastically voted ; but what we are anxious about is that there should be some lasting memorial of the Major's connection with this country, and of its feelings of love and admiration towards him, and that in addition to the ornamental it should take an industrial or educational (technical) form. Bombay seems best fitted to see to this part of the subject.

BOMBAY MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

ON a recent occasion we briefly alluded to the alterations made of late years in the subjects prescribed for the Bombay Matriculation Examination, and called attention to the fact that these changes had contributed greatly to bring about the state of things so constantly complained of by Professors who break their hearts in lecturing to students thoroughly ignorant of simple English. The history of our Matriculation Examinations reflects very little credit on the management of the local University. About a dozen years ago the average number of candidates presenting themselves for examination was about 800 or 900, and if 300 hundred passed, the result was considered fair. The number of candidates has now risen to an average of 1,600 or 1,700—an increase only very slightly due to the spread of education and development of our high schools during the space of less than fifteen years. It is a fact that while the number of candidates has been increasing every year, the number of those deserving to pass has not increased in the same proportion. The University, however, has sought to maintain throughout the old ratio of 'passed' to 'examined,' by lowering the standard of merit and other artificial expedients independent of the qualifications of those examined. Further than this there seems to be a traditional law that the number of successful examinees should be from one-fourth to one-third of the total number, and examiners have to make their results harmonize as much as possible with the required figure.

Of all the means that human ingenuity could have hit upon to discourage the study of pure English, none can be compared with the substitution of translation from a vernacular for English paraphrase. The translation innovation was brought in, as far as we can remember, with the avowed object of making the examination easier, and this it has undoubtedly done. But what good has it done to any one, beyond enabling some bad English scholars to get into Government offices or to vegetate in a college lecture-room? If the primary object of a University Entrance Examination be to open the way to Government employment it may be advisable to let the writing of bad English take the place of showing one's ability to understand classical language. But if one's knowledge of English is to be properly tested there is no better test than that of paraphrase, which is useful in proportion as it is difficult. Another cutting-down of useful studies was the abolition of Roman and Grecian history. To Latin students preparing for a degree this is a serious drawback, as they cannot easily find time to acquire sufficient knowledge of the men and events they read about in the classics, and the same applies also in a great degree to the reading of the chief English authors, who abound in allusions to points of Greek and Roman history. A few years ago all that was absolutely necessary in this line was learnt before passing the Matriculation. We can very well understand that it was harder to pass in four histories than two, yet we maintain that the four were not once too many, and whoever could not master the elements of them deserved to be excluded from the precincts of a college. The notion that the two histories left (England and India) are studied more thoroughly now than formerly is delusive. The average candidate learns just enough to pass, and a four-anna book of remarkable events and dates will enable him to do that now as well as his predecessors did before him.

The Second Language examination has been reduced to a single paper including Grammar, Idiom, Translation, &c. No one can object to the reduction so far as it may have been due to motives of economy, for it is certainly unwise to pay a large sum for examining hundreds of boys in a language of which they will never read a single word once they have done with examinations. For them, however, it would be even better to abolish the Second Language examination altogether, while a little more knowledge of the classics should be required of those who intend proceeding to a degree.

We must acknowledge that the University has made a step or two in the right direction, the best instance of which is the making it compulsory to pass in each of the Mathematical Papers and not merely in the total as in former times. But such rigour with regard to matters in which Indian students are not more deficient than others will never seriously stem the tide of rubbish which annually flows into our colleges. And rubbish will continue to find an easy entrance there, until it is obligatory to pass not only in a paper half of which is made up of questions which can be mechanically answered from "Adams," "Morell," and "Webb and Rowe," and other books in a descending scale down to the last half-anna sheet of idioms and synonymes. And if our candidates for admission to the University (not Government or mercantile offices) are to be stimulated to acquire a knowledge of English undefiled, let them give up grinding vernacular idioms into English shapes, and make them learn to paraphrase readily specimens of good English verse and prose. Many will of course be plucked, but the fittest will survive the perils of the examination, and Professors will begin to enjoy the hitherto unknown pleasure of lecturing to men who understand English considerably better than Chinese or Patagonian.—*Catholic Examiner.*

ENO versus STIMULANTS.—Stimulants and insufficient amount of Exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT. —"All our customers for Eno's Fruit Salt would not be without it upon any consideration, they have received so much benefit from it.—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1873." CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without you have been imposed upon by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared by J. C. ENO'S Patent at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS HATCHAM LONDON, S. E.

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BENGAL.

ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE.—The Commander of ship the Prince Amado charged three of his crew with this offence. The evidence adduced went to show that defendants had only come out of jail on Wednesday, and, instead of returning on board, went about the town. Accused, having pleaded guilty to the charge, were convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Englishman.*

COMBINING BUSINESS WITH AMUSEMENT.—The Town Council of the Calcutta Corporation must be an indefatigable body of men. On Saturday they have resolved to proceed down to, and inspect, the brick field at Kotrung in the steam launch Buckland, and, wishing to combine business with amusement, will hold a sitting of the Town Council on board the launch and dispose of a long list of business, none of the items of which, however, are of much importance.—*Englishman.*

DISOBEDIENCE OF A SHIP'S OFFICER.—At Calcutta, on the 17th instant, before Mr. Henderson, Walter Ledden, who had been a second officer on board the Scottish Chieftain, and who stood charged, at the instance of the Commander of that vessel, with this offence on the 5th April last, on the high seas, was re-arraigned for judgment. Mr. Cockerell A. Smith defended, and pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate, in giving judgment, said :—"I find that Ledden is guilty of having disobeyed lawful commands on the 6th April, and I sentence him to forfeit two days' pay. I do not feel justified in sending him to jail, and two days' pay is all that the law allows me to make him forfeit. It is to be observed that the entry of disrating, according to the Captain's own story, was not made till some days after the 5th April. The chief mate swore at first that the entry was made and read over to him on the 5th April, but he afterwards admitted it might have been two days later."—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

DESERTION.—A bandsman of the 4th Pioneers, now stationed in Bengalore, about a month ago, on the receipt of his pay, deserted to Madras. He was after some time arrested and sent back under a military escort to this station. Here he was placed under arrest, pending a court-martial. On Sunday last, by some contrivance or other, he managed to escape from legal custody, and it is surmised has proceeded to Madras. In the meantime the sentry, a Naik, and a Havildar, are in custody, and will shortly be tried for neglect of duty.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

A MISSIONARY PRESS FOR BANGALORE.—We learn that the various missionaries in Bangalore, subject to the jurisdiction of the Church of England, have asked the Bishop of Madras to establish a Missionary Press in the station, wherein all missionary work may be printed. Should the proposal meet with the approval of the Right Rev. Dr. Gell, it is proposed that the first work to be printed will be the second edition of the Canarese Bible.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—On Tuesday night last, at the Red Hills, a female of the dhobie caste had retired to bed when a cobra bit her on the leg. She immediately awoke and cried out that something had bitten her leg, and on a search being made a large cobra was found coiled up in a corner of the room. The reptile was killed at once. A native hakim was called in, but the unfortunate woman died early on Wednesday morning.—*Madras Mail.*

A SYRIAN CHRISTIAN.—For the past few days a venerable Syrian Christian has been seen going from house to house, with a petition praying for pecuniary aid to enable him to return to his mother-country. The story of this unfortunate man is that he was wounded during the recent troubles in Egypt, and picked up by a gallant officer, who eventually took him to Bombay. On the departure of the officer to England, he gave the Syrian, who served him as a servitor, a bonus, but the amount not proving adequate to take him back to Egypt, he has now come to Bangalore. We learn that the Native Christians of Blackpully have opened a subscription list for him.—*Bangalore Post.*

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE.—Captain Sidney Smith, R. E., from Bengal, has, we learn, been appointed to succeed Captain W. H. Coaker, R. E. (now on furlough), as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways. This appointment is made in accordance with a recent ruling of the Government of India, that the Railway Department Consulting Engineers all over India shall, in future, belong to the Imperial service, such ruling not affecting present incumbents.—*Id.*

AN ELECTRIC CLOCK.—It was proposed some time ago to erect an electric clock on the Mount-road near the Government House. The clock was ordered out from England, and the works were sent on to Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, the well-known firm of watch-makers, to be fitted up and a cast iron case to contain the works of the clock and a granite basement for the superstructure were put into the hands of the Consulting Architect to Government for execution. We now hear that all further work in connection with the erection of the clock has been stopped, in consequence of the Government Astronomer, Mr. N. R. Pogson, C. I. E., having stated that, in his opinion, it would be found impossible to work the clock by electricity.—*Madras Athenæum.*

DEATH OF A MADRAS VOLUNTEER SERJEANT.—We regret to announce the death of Serjeant P. Barrett of No. 3 Company at his residence, North Black Town, last Friday morning, of paralysis of the brain. His remains were interred in the evening with military honors at St. Roque's Burial-ground.—*Ibid.*

THE LATE COL. DREVER.—The Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—He had every right to expect that in course of time he would develop from the Commissioner into the Inspector-General of Police. When, however, the last-named appointment fell vacant, Colonel Drever had the mortification of learning at Colombo, on his way out to this country, that he had been shelved in favour of another. Still later Colonel Drever was called upon to face a commission which was appointed to inquire into the most offensively trumpery charges against himself, at the instance of a gentleman who might have had the generosity not to press upon a beaten candidate. The Government should be called upon to publish the charges and the labours of the commission. I am credibly informed that one of the grave derelictions of duty consisted in Colonel Drever having driven a pair of police horses in his carriage! What is a joke to us was death to the old soldier. I wonder how many colonels and majors of gunners would escape from a similar charge! I remember only last year driving home from the races with a gallant and highly-placed officer, who was driving a pair of very nice horses which attracted my attention. "Yes," said my Jehu, anticipating the unasked question, "a nice pair, very. They're victorias." To my unaccustomed ears the answer seemed vague. My friend confessed that whenever he was at all pushed for horseflesh, he never hesitated to indent upon the stables of Her Most Gracious Majesty. I have heard that another charge against Colonel Drever was that he refused to see a native Presidency Magistrate who called upon him one day. There are many men here whom not all the combined power of the Governments of the three Presidencies could induce to give audience to a native magistrate. It seems hard that a man should be seriously taken to task for his taste in private life. If I had not ceased wondering a great many years ago at the irreconcilable and mysterious actions of Government, I would wonder to-day at the levity which sanctions an inquiry upon such trifles against an officer of the standing and merit of Colonel Drever, while it forbids a Collector to answer the scandalous accusations of a native and a European newspaper, and recommends to the Secretary of State the summary retirement *ex-parte* of a District Judge. These can only be accounted for upon the principle of an unqualified despotism. Collectively speaking, Government have no conscience. If they had, it should tingle with remorse at their treatment of a hard-working, honourable soldier.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB, AND OUDH.

JINRICKSHAS AT SIMLA.—Why will the ladies of Simla persistently race in their Jinrickshas? Apart from such amusements being unbecoming, they are positively dangerous, and likely, in case of accident, to place the fair occupants in no very enviable position, more especially when the Mall is crowded with pedestrians. An accident occurred last Friday afternoon to one of these conveyances when turning at an unusual speed the angle of the road near "Dalzell House." We saw the speed at which the Jinricksha was being propelled, and felt sure that it would come to grief, and so it did: for in a much shorter time than it takes us to write of it, we saw the conveyance tilt over and its fair occupant on the ground—but fortunately unhurt.—*Simla Argus.*

ENGINE-DRIVERS ON THE S. P. AND D. RAILWAY.—Reference was made, some little time ago, to the widespread disaffection which existed amongst the European engine-drivers of the Sind Punjab, and Delhi Railway. A memorial has now been addressed to the railway authorities, signed by every European engine-driver and foreman on the line, protesting in the strongest terms against certain rules, lately passed, which place them at a disadvantage as compared with native workmen. After going into all the technical details of the case, the memorialists say—"we do not question the right of the Company to engage cheaper labour, if such can be obtained; but we would point out that, if it is the intention of the Company to employ natives, and natives only, and to make use of us only till such time as the Company can provide itself, we are entitled to be told this, so that we can act for our own protection." The memorial makes use of various arguments to show that native labour will prove, in the end, by no means a saving. The writers argue that, at any rate, the European employés are entitled to justice and consideration.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd July, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·675
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	·880
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·3
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)	77·3
General Direction of Wind*	W, WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	465
Fall of Rain*	0·17
Total fall during the month	38·93
" " " year	53·03
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 23rd	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

A STORY that is good enough to be true is going the rounds about Mark Twain and Serjeant Ballantine. Mark failed to answer a letter of the Serjeant's; and after waiting a reasonable time, the latter was so exasperated at not receiving an answer that he mailed Twain a sheet of paper and postage stamp as a gentle reminder. Mr. Clemens wrote back on a postal: "Paper and stamp received. Please send envelope."

THE LATE SIR SALAR JUNG.

IN an article entitled "Reminiscences of the Nizam's Lost Counsellor," Mr. Martin Wood, formerly of Bombay, writes in the new magazine "To-day" for July :—As I knew him well—not so much by direct personal intercourse, though partly in that way—let me jot down a few reminiscences of His Excellency that occurred to me, and note the impressions which, by various peculiarly advantageous chances, I have been privileged to form regarding this Mussulman Indian statesman. Somehow, he did not give one very readily, that sense of what we Westerns call "force of character." Perhaps his reticence and mildness of manner caused one to defer any final judgment under that head. There are various Hindu politicians and officials, whom I have known, of much more obvious intellectual power than was apparent in the Minister of Hyderabad. Several notable men, both of Mahratta and Northern Indian races, might be cited as his superiors in analytical perception and dialectic skill. To set against those qualities there was more frankness in this Shia nobleman; albeit, he owed much to hereditary official aptitude. As I often used to think, there was in him a fine simplicity, a courageous openness of disposition, that one is not accustomed to associate with Oriental men of affairs. If I were required to characterise Sir Salar Jung very briefly, it would be done best (in spite of illiteration) by saying that he was eminently endowed with prudence, perseverance, and patience. Then, as to practical success, he was greatly served by his own unflagging industry, his equable disposition, and his generally good health.

Though essentially a man of the bureau, he never shut himself up too much, but used to go abroad freely, and was a good horseman from his youth up. Here let me recall a scene. It must be ten years ago; I had travelled all night along dusty Deccan roads in the bullock-shigram of the period and was inhaling the freshness of the morning at the foot of the Cave-temple hill of Ellora. We had just passed a group of the Hyderabad State elephants, wearing gorgeous "jhools" (body-cloths), browsing on their leafy breakfast, but did not know that any of the Nizam's deputation were near on the plains. Presently, hearing the sound of galloping horses coming near, I betook me to a mound on the road side, just in time to recognise and receive a passing greeting from the Minister as he led the way through the dust, riding hard to climb the hill towards the encampment on its summit; which, later on, I attained by the slower pace of an elephant's laborious step.

It was that evening, or perhaps the next when having met His Excellency while sauntering abroad "between the lights," he asked me to step into his tent, where we had some slight conversation on the passing topics of the camp, and of the half festive occasion that had drawn it together. Then arose a little incident which, though the manner of it is too slight to favour this mode of description, left in me an abiding and pleasing impression of one side of the Minister's idiosyncracy. Knowing that I had taken a strong interest in, and in former years had written on, the question of the Assigned Districts, he suddenly remarked—"Well, I have asked for the Berars." Though I did not, for the moment, frame any verbal response, he, quick as thought, observed that my countenance fell, as if in deprecation or apprehension. Thereupon, in his simple direct way he answered me, before I spoke, with—"but, why should we not seek for their restoration, they are our best provinces?" I scarcely needed to assure him of my own conviction that his course was abundantly justified in every respect; but I could not so well explain that the apprehension I had involuntarily and silently expressed had regard solely to himself personally. Understanding, only too well, the dogged determination on the part of our authorities not to yield to what reason and political rectitude demanded in this matter, I foresaw, as in a glance, how the Minister's faithfulness to his State and Sovereign would bring him into disfavour and difficulty with the British authorities,—as, indeed, he bitterly experienced for years after that period.

In fact he speedily—though almost unconsciously to himself—gave me an indication of the turn of the tide of disfavour that was to set against him, from Simla, and from Westminster alike, merely, because he—"had asked for the Berars." For he had asked in a way and with a force of argument that showed he really meant to attain his end if possible. Thereupon the bureaucrats repented them of the praises they had heretofore bestowed on the Minister who had served the British Power as well as he had served his own sovereign, but from allegiance to whom he would not swerve.

The indication referred to was on this wise: the Minister, passing from the Berars topic, went on to mention how that he had just made a sort of general appeal to the then comparatively new Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, to the effect that "he trusted that in any matters he had, as Minister, to place before him on behalf of the Hyderabad State, his Lordship would give a fair hearing, and, above all, that nothing should be finally decided without full opportunity being given for him and his Government to make their own representations." The Minister repeated to me in manner and gesture—the laconic and cautious response, which— though His Excellency seemed not to have been unduly repelled—was, to my apprehension, most significant of the true Whig *hauteur* and puritanic frigidity of Her Majesty's then representative. And I could not but recall how totally different, how abundantly more re-assuring would Lord Mayo's manner have been in response to such a manly, trustful appeal.

Strangely enough it was in connection with an episode that ought to have obliterated every trace of irritation on the part of the Simla Foreign Office—we mean H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's visit to India—that Sir Salar Jung was next made to feel the resentment of that secret, but, as regards the Native States of India, all-powerful bureau. The Prince was to land early in November; and in September intimation was given by Mr. Aitchison, the Foreign Secretary, that it would be highly desirable for the young Nizam to be present to "assist" at the reception of the heir-apparent on his landing at Bombay. The heir-apparent of the Hyderabad State was then a boy of barely eleven years of age. There would have been no objection, merely on account of his juvenility, to his thus forming part of the picturesque and suggestive tableau, which on November 9, 1875, was at the dockyard, Bombay, unfolded before the "Emperor of India." But the boy was weakly. He was the sole hope of the direct succession. The family anxieties in respect of his physical welfare had always been kept at the keenest tension. The Minister and his then worthy colleague, the co-Regent (the latter being a near relative of the Prince) shared these anxieties, but also felt to the utmost the grave political responsibility for the safety of the young Nizam. Hence when the request for the Prince's attendance developed into something very like a demand, Sir Salar Jung found himself compelled, though with the utmost courtesy and diplomatic tact, to take up a very firm attitude in declining to accede to the peremptory request from Viceroy Lord Northbrook. The request came at last, to be backed by a threat, to-wit, that if the young Nizam did not come to the ocean shore at Bombay, then H. R. H. would have to decline to visit any portion of the dominions of H. H. the Nizam. Moreover, the Foreign Office refused to entertain the alternative proposal that the Minister and the co-Regent should be received as formally representing their Prince. To this political bullying, for it was nothing less, Sir Salar Jung returned a suave and courteous rejoinder, of which it is not practicable to give any summary here; but I should take leave to cite His Excellency's attitude and carriage in that trying little episode as a critical instance, alike of his personal and innate courtesy, as of his diplomatic tact and political fidelity. Suffice it to say here that the Minister won: the young Prince was not exposed to the trying journey and the still more trying excitement of the reception; but Sir Salar Jung and his colleague, together with other leading nobles of Hyderabad, had their proper and foremost place at the Dockyard, representing the kingdom of the Deccan and the "India of the Rajahs." Being present on the occasion myself, where Sir Salar Jung, in the marked simplicity of his attire and quiet dignity of his personal bearing, was conspicuous, I can testify how gratifying it was to those of us who were acquainted with the real history of the ordeal he had passed through, to witness how all that made no difference to the affable and gracious manners of the Prince as he cordially greeted the justly-renowned and faithful Minister. His Royal Highness also in the formal receptions that followed in the busy week in Bombay duly received and returned the state visits of the Minister and his colleagues.

But later on, Sir Salar Jung fell into still worse hands—those of the "Vice-Empress," who, as regards the Hyderabad State, did indeed prove himself "everything that a Governor-General should not be." In the "History of the Famine of 1876-8 in the Nizam's Dominions," edited by Sir Salar Jung, there is mention of Lord Lytton's visit in August, 1877, to Southern India to "look at the famine." But that date serves to fix in the mind of the present writer that one incidental object of that visit was to put the utmost possible pressure on the Minister of "our Faithful Ally," to coerce him in accepting as colleague a factious noble, who had become the centre of intrigues, of which our Simla Foreign Office and its representative held the threads. It may scarcely seem credible how, but it was so, that the "Vice-Empress" had so far put himself into the hands of those intriguers that, as I am well assured, a plot had been matured to place Sir Salar Jung under arrest, and deport him to the Fort at Bangalore, if he remained firm in his refusal to accept the mischievous colleague. No terms would be too strong to apply to this wicked and insane scheme. Happily for British India, the good sense and infinite forbearance of Sir Salar Jung saved our demented authorities from themselves. At the last moment, yielding to the earnest persuasions of one of his own most trusted advisers, he consented to forego his opposition to the appointment forced on him by the influential intriguers aforesaid. His Excellency was not aware of the plot of arrest and deportation until after the incident was over. He then exclaimed, that "if he had only known, he should never have yielded," so that the "paramount" conspirators might have done their worst. Thus this obscure, but authentic incident serves to throw striking light, as it seems to me, on the character of the departed statesman. Subjected to the utmost pressure from those whom he knew wielded irresistible power, he held his own with unflinching firmness; his prudence and patience induced him to yield, not to *force majeure*, but to the persuasion of his nearest and wisest friends. Nevertheless his capacity for enduring—as many of the best men in history have done in times past—the vengeance of tyrannous power was amply demonstrated. Now that severe trial is forgotten; his work is done, and Sir Salar Jung's name will be evermore held in honour in the Deccan.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ancona, Commander J. B. Chapman, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, with the European mails of the 6th July. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Colonel East.
Dr. and Mrs. Nolan and 2 infants.
Mr. Robertson.
Mr. J. Moore.
Captain A. Wrench.
Mr. H. Ryder.
Mr. C. Kendall.
Mr. H. Chintamon.

FROM VENICE.—Mr. E. Henry.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. J. C. Ledger.
Mr. T. T. Allen.
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Graham.
Mr. T. Smith.
Major J. F. Brough.
Major E. A. Brind.
Mr. L. Moore.
Mr. S. G. Jones.
Lord Airlie.
Mr. Greenwood.
Major Hickman.
Captain Hobday.
Mrs. Hobday.
Mr. W. Palmer.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 30TH JUNE TO 6TH JULY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and several members of the Royal family attended Divine service on Sunday in the private Chapel of Windsor Castle. The Dean of Windsor officiated.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, visited Eastbourne on Saturday to inaugurate a hospital erected in memory of the late Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Strathnairn called attention to the unsatisfactory state of the army, and especially condemned the short service system, and Lords Hertford and Longford expressed concurrence with his views. Lord Morley showed that more recruits were obtained for short service than had been enlisted under the long service system. On Monday Lord Lamington asked whether the Government approved the annexation of New Guinea by the Government of Queensland. The Earl of Derby said the Government were not prepared to undertake the annexation of an enormous territory, but he had intimated that if the Australian colonies desired to effect annexations, they should form a Federation for defending them. On Tuesday Earl Granville stated the precautions that had been adopted in Egypt to prevent the spreading of cholera. Last night the Criminal Law Amendment Bill was read a third time, some amendments modifying the stringency of some of the clauses being agreed to.

In the House of Commons on Friday afternoon Lord Hartington stated that adequate measures had been adopted to guard the health of the troops in Egypt. The Corrupt Practices Bill was again considered in Committee. At the evening sitting Sir J. Lubbock proposed a resolution recommending the creation of a separate department of Education under a responsible Minister. Mr. Gladstone objected to the motion, and after a debate of some duration the resolution was withdrawn. On Monday the Committee on the Corrupt Practices Bill was resumed, and clauses up to 14 were agreed to. On Tuesday afternoon, after a long discussion respecting the course of business in the House, the Committee on the Corrupt Practices Bill was renewed, and the clause prohibiting committee rooms being engaged in public-houses and clubs underwent much criticism, and the debate was continued at the evening sitting, but eventually the clause was agreed to with some slight modifications. The Committee was renewed on Wednesday, and clauses up to 23 were agreed to. Last night the Committee on the Corrupt Practices Bill was resumed, and the discussion of clauses occupied the entire sitting.

The election at Hastings, caused by the retirement of Mr. Murray, resulted in the return of Mr. Ince, Q.C., by a majority of 37 votes over Mr. Warner, the Conservative candidate.

The election for Monaghan resulted in favour of Mr. Healy, who polled 2,376 votes against 2,011 for Mr. Monroe, Conservative, and 274 for Mr. Pringle, Liberal.

Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., presided on Saturday at the annual dinner of the Cobden Club. In his address Mr. Chamberlain insisted that Mr. Cobden was not only a Free Trader but a Radical, and that the Radicals were the pioneers of the Liberal party. Sir C. Dilke, M. P., also spoke, but directed his remarks chiefly to the gradual progress of free-trade opinion throughout the world.

A dinner was given on Saturday in the Inner Temple Hall, in honour of Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., who has retired from professional practice. The Attorney-General presided, and the company present included the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, and most of the Judges.

A banquet in honour of Mr. Henry Irving, the actor, was given on Wednesday at St. James's-hall, Lord Coleridge presiding.

A majority of the Judges in the Queen's Bench have decided that the action of Lord Lonsdale against Mr. E. Yates, editor of the *World*, must proceed, the *fiat* of the Director of Public Prosecutions not being necessary.

The Duke of Marlborough was found dead in his bed-room yesterday morning, it is believed, from heart disease. The Duke, who was 61 years of age, is succeeded in the peerage by the Marquis of Blandford, his eldest son.

The funeral of the late Mr. Spottiswoode in Westminster Abbey yesterday was attended by a great concourse of eminent personages.

Lord Wolseley arrived in Dublin on Friday, and in the afternoon the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Dublin. On Saturday the University of Dublin conferred the degree of LL.D. on Earl Spencer. In the evening Lord Wolseley was entertained at a banquet, and was presented with a service of plate. Eloquent speeches were made by Earl Spencer, Lord Wolseley, Mr. Gibson, M.P., and Mr. Plunket, M.P.

The cricket match between Marylebone Club and Leicestershire was won by the former with seven wickets to fall. Winchester School defeated Eton by 224 runs. The match at Kennington Oval, between Gentlemen and Players, concluded on Saturday in a tie, each side in their two innings having scored 384 runs. Surrey defeated Hants by 30 runs. Several important cricket matches were concluded on Tuesday. Middlesex defeated Kent by six wickets, Surrey beat Sussex by an innings and 119 runs, and Notts defeated Yorkshire by nine wickets.

A fearful accident occurred on Tuesday at Glasgow. A new steamer was launched from Messrs. Stephen's Yard, and on entering the water she heeled over and sank. The persons on board were nearly all workmen engaged in completing the internal fittings. It is feared that at least 150 were drowned.

A tramcar at Huddersfield on Tuesday overturned in descending a steep hill, and five passengers were killed and about 16 others were seriously injured.

OBITUARY.—The Duke of Marlborough; Baron J. H. Von Schroeder, of Hamburg; J. F. Hutchinson, Municipal Assessor and Collector, Bombay; Captain C. R. W. Watkins, late Bo. Europ. Reg.; Col. E. B. Purefoy, J. P. and D. L.; Dowager Lady Dormer; Lady Darvill; the Hon. Emily Hughes.

THE deaths from cholera continue to increase at Damietta. During the week the daily mortality has ranged from 100 to 150.

The French Government has ordered that all vessels arriving from Egyptian ports shall be submitted to quarantine.

The Governor-General of Algiers has prohibited for the year any pilgrimages to Mecca on account of the appearance of cholera.

The illness of the Comte de Chambord has assumed a dangerous aspect, and but slight hopes of his recovery are entertained.

The French Chamber has agreed to a vote for the construction of the Senegal railway, but much dissatisfaction was expressed at the under estimate of expense which had been presented originally.

The Roumanian official journal has published a formal repudiation and condemnation of the remarks of a deputy at a recent banquet, at which the King was present, implying a desire to wrest by force certain provinces now under Austrian rule. The Austrian Government is dissatisfied with this deferred condemnation, and requires a distinct repudiation of any such designs.

At Rome, on Sunday, the Duke Torlonia was returned as a Deputy by a large majority against Signor Coccapieller, an extreme Radical.

The man Cochois, who attacked the Revd. Mr. Whidborne in a railway carriage, is likely to recover from his self-inflicted wound. He admits that his object was plunder. Mr. Whidborne is nearly recovered.

A report comes from Teheran that a treaty has been concluded between Russia and Persia, regulating the frontiers of each up to the borders of Afghanistan, and recognizing Merv as a Russian possession.

The New York authorities continue to display great vigilance in examining all immigrants from England and Ireland, and announce the determination to send back all paupers.

The Session of the Victorian Parliament was opened on Tuesday in Melbourne by the Governor-General, the Marquis of Normandy, who announced that his advisers had recommended, in common with other colonies, the annexation of certain groups of South Sea Islands, and the question of confederation is now on the eve of being considered.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. W. H. M. Gun, B. C. S.
Mr. W. T. Hall, B. C. S.
Mr. R. Wall, B. C. S.
Mr. W. W. Clifford, B.U.C.S.
Mr. O. Lash, B. U. C. S.
Mr. H. Buckle, B. U. C. S.
Mr. R. H. M. Ellis, B.U.C.S.
Mr. T. C. Hill, B.U.C.S.
Mr. J. Y. Shakespear, B.U.C.S.
Mr. G. C. Sconce, B.U.C.S.
Mr. H. Moor, B.U.C.S.
Mr. F. St. Clair Williams, B.U.C.S.
Col. C. M. Farrington, 1st York Regt.
Maj. G. C. Jackson, B. Cav
Maj. W. H. Meiklejohn, B Inf.
Lieut. M. J. Meade, B.S.C.
Col. A. J. Howes, M. Inf.
Lieut.-Col. E. H. Thomas, M.C.S.
Maj. H. S. Stewart, M.S.C.
Maj. W. L. Ranking, M. Inf.
Maj. J. C. Doveton, M.S.C.
Lt.-Gen. H. H. A. Wood, C.B., Bo. S.C.
Col. J. Harpur, Bo. S.C.
Lt.-Col. R. Bythell, Bo. S.C.
Maj. W. S. Hore, Bo. Inf.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, B.C.S., 6 mo.
Mr. J. W. Wood-Mason, B.U.C.S., 6 mo.
Mr. C. V. McIvor, B.U.S.C. 2 mo.
Lieut.-Col. F. F. Rowcroft, B.S.C., 121 days.
Capt. C. A. R. Sage, B.S.C., 3 mo.
Surg. M. D. Moriarty, M.B., B., 15 days.
1st Class Apoth. T. Lyons, B., 6 mo.
Lieut.-Col. P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., M. Cav., 3 mo.
Maj. J. L. S. Morant, R.M. Eng., 2 mo.
Mr. H. J. Parsons, Bo. C.S., 4 days.
Mr. T. R. Fernandez, Bo. U.C.S., 2 mo.
Lt.-Gen. J. T. Walker, C.B., R. Bo. Eng., 6 mo.
Capt. R. H. Daniell, Bo. S.C., 61 days.
Surg. S. J. Goldsmith, Bo., 14 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. J. F. Bevan, B.U.C.S.
Surg. J. Young, M.B., B.
Lieut. C. Stevens, M.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. Duncan McNeill, M.S.C.
Mr. H. J. Parsons, Bo. S.C.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

THE following, in order of merit and with the total number of marks obtained, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the recent open competition for the Civil Service of India, but their selection is conditiona on their passing a medical examination to be held in London within the next few days :—

Aubray Percival Pennell, 2,242 marks; E. D. Maclagan, 2,081; J. A. C. Skinner, 2,065; Francis John Monahan, 1,883; Herbert John Maynard, 1,871; R. A. M'Pherson, 1,842; Colin Still, 1,796; Sidney St. John Westlake, 1,734; Henry Daly Griffin, 1,713; Henry Cecil Ferard, 1,702; William H. Chedies, 1,696; William Barclay Brown, 1,689; James M'Callum Wright, 1,672; Charles Wilson, 1,613; C. E. F. Bunbury, 1,601; C. W. W. Hope, 1,579; Henry Vernon Brockman, 1,566; James Scorgie Meston, 1,560; T. W. Richardson, 1,559; William Henry Cossins, 1,548; Benjamin Robertson, 1,535; Andrew Thompson, 1,517; Charles Clement Mead, 1,514; C. G. H. Allen, 1,502; Frank Summer Hamilton, 1,488; R. H. Campbell, 1,483; W. H. A. St. J. Leeds, 1,450; R. C. C. Carr, 1,449; Robert Barton Steward, 1,433; Herbert Douglas Taylor, 1,412; Reginald Pocock Barrow, 1,382; Henry Edward Ransom, 1,376; Henry Osborne Quin, 1,365; Alfred Edgar Harward, 1,360; Thornton Walker, 1,352; D. W. G. Cowie, 1,349; Henry Venn Cobb, 1,348; C. M'C Poulter, 1,347; David Wilson, 1,346; Wilfred King Porter, 1,344.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR—THE BOMBARDMENT OF TAMATAVE.

THE *Standard* has received from its correspondent at Tamatare some further details respecting the bombardment and occupation of that port by the French. In a despatch, dated June 14, received by way of Aden, the correspondent says :—"As soon as it was known that the Hovas had rejected the ultimatum presented by the French commander the majority of the foreign residents here took refuge on board the ships in the harbour. The bombardment of the fort lasted two hours. The Hovas made no reply to the French fire, and evacuated the fort after it had been struck by the first few shells. The town itself was set on fire in several places, partly by the French shells and partly by the native inhabitants, who seemed determined that the French should gain nothing by the occupation. Fortunately, none of the foreign residents lost their lives, and their property did not suffer much injury. The French landed on the 11th, about nine hundred men coming off to occupy the town. Within half an hour from the time they landed they took possession of the fort, there being no one inside to offer any resistance. Steps were immediately taken to strengthen the fort, and the French mounted a number of their own guns in it, so as to be able to make a good defence in case they were attacked. Five hundred of the men were left as a garrison, and the rest subsequently returned to the ships. The Hovas have retreated to the hills near the town, where they are being reinforced from the capital. A conflict is expected, as the French picquets are feeling their way towards the interior. The French flag was hoisted at the fort to-day, and the town is in a state of siege. We are under military law; the Custom-house is in possession of the French, who are collecting the duties, and the authority of the Foreign Consuls is entirely superseded. Communication with the interior of the country is exceedingly unsafe. All French subjects were ordered to quit the capital on the out break of hostilities. None of them, however, have arrived at the coast, and grave fears are entertaind as to their safety. It is seriously doubted whether, when the news of the bombardment of this town and of the other forts and villages along the coast reaches Antananarivo, the Malagasy authorities will be able to afford protection to the foreigners residing there, whatever their nationality may be. When this place was bombarded the number of British subjects living in the town was about 600."

The Lords of the Admiralty have received an official telegram from the senior officers of her Majesty's ships Dryad and Dragon giving details of the bombardment and investment of the Tamatave by the French. The information received by their lordships is exactly the same as that given above. The report does not state whether any British residents were injured, which is taken as meaning that there was no casualty to report.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on Thursday night, says :—"The following Official Note, drawn up and signed by the Secretary of the Suez Canal Company, has been to-day posted up in their offices. It was previously submitted to the English delegates for their approval :—'The bases of the accord between the Suez Canal Company and the English Government being established, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, in compliance with the express desire of her Majesty's Ministers, leaves for London with his son, M. Charles Aime de Lesseps, for the consecration of that accord.—Marius Fontane, Secretary General.' Though this Note is true, its meaning may not be quite clear. A perfect understanding has been arrived at between the English delegates and M. de Lesseps. As such perfect accord exists between M. de Lesseps and the British Government, it will certainly not be a difficult matter to obtain the assent of Parliament to the agreement, which will doubtless be laid before it previous to its signature. In any case M. de Lesseps and his son Charles de Lesseps are convinced that not only will the arrangement satisfy the shipowners who are anxious to insure a rapid cheap transit through the Canal, but that the English people will understand that the Imperial interests of the nation in the Canal, as a highway to India and the extreme East, have been insured."

IN the House of Commons on July 6, Mr. Boukre asked how far the statement was accurate which he found in *The Standard* to the effect that the Messrs. de Lesseps were leaving Paris for England in compliance with the express desire of her Majesty's Ministers, the British Government having come to an agreement with the Canal Company as to the point at issue.

Mr. Gladstone.—The information I have to give on the part of the Government is as follows :—M. Charles de Lesseps, the Vice President of the Canal Company, has actually arrived in London, and M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the President, is expected this afternoon, and their arrival is on the express invitation of her Majesty's Government, the Government having thought that matters had reached a stage at which personal communication between the Chairman and Vice Chairman and themselves would be useful. (Hear, hear.) A basis has been provisionally agreed upon which gives, as we think, reasonable hope (I do not wish to put it higher than that) of our arriving at a conclusion which may be satisfactory to all parties. But the engagement I previously gave of arriving at no conlusion without due publicity still holds good.

THE COBDEN CLUB DINNER.

THE annual dinner of the Cobden Club was held on Saturday night (June 30) at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, under the presidency of Mr. Chamberlain. The party numbered over three hundred. The Chairman in giving the toast of the evening vindicated the general tenor of Cobden's policy, both as to free trade and war, and, considering next the general drift of his political opinions, Mr. Chamberlain said :—"The Cobden Club was not founded merely to indulge in sterile congratulations upon the abolition of the corn laws, not only to keep green the memory of a man whose remembrance we all desire to cherish gratefully and affectionately; but it was established also to promote the economical and political doctrines with which Cobden's name is generally associated. Well, but that is an object which seems to have been overlooked by the gentlemen, six or seven in number, who have recently retired from the membership of this club, and who have been followed by a flourish of trumpets from certain parties in the press, which I think was as little desired as it was expected by the gentlemen in question. You all know how M. Jourdain in the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" was astonished to find how all his life he had been speaking prose without knowing it. Now, these gentlemen appear to have felt equal surprise when they learnt that in joining the Cobden Club they had actually been for years assisting in the dissemination of Radical doctrines. Well, but why did they not discover it a little earlier? Mr. Cobden's views were made sufficiently evident during his lifetime, and unless we are to suppose that when a Radical has been very good in this world he is sent as a reward to join the glorious company of Whigs in the next, we are justified in assuming that, could he return to us, Mr. Cobden would be in much greater sympathy with the majority which remain to carry out the struggle in which he was engaged than with the small minority who have fallen out of the ranks at the first suspicion of a forward movement. Why, it would be very difficult to go much further in political reform than did Mr. Cobden. He was strongly convinced of the necessity and expediency of the full confidence of the people, which is the distinguishing characteristic of Radicalism, and which is the only sure foundation, upon which any Liberalism can be based. He anticipated without the slightest alarm the widest possible suffrage which human ingenuity could devise. He was in favour of electoral districts arranged as nearly as may be to give value to every vote. He even favoured the payment of members, which I am free to admit is not, up to the present time, a generally accepted article in the creed of any political party. It is rather in the nature of "a pious opinion," and I desire especially to commend it to Mr. James Lowther, and to other Tories who are anxious to see the preservation of the fundamental bases of the Constitution, because this was a system which prevailed in the time of Edward III., and which has only fallen into desuetude in our later and degenerate days. Well, then again, Mr. Cobden advocated a redistribution of landed property, and supported the French system, which requires compulsory sub-division after death. He supported free schools with secular State education, and was willing to accept the widest possible application of the doctrine of religious equality. Under these circumstances, I ask you, gentlemen, would not the Cobden Club be unfaithful to the very objects of its foundation if it were to exclude altogether from consideration and discussion such questions as these? I do not say that every member of the club is pledged to the adoption of each or any of them. That would be absurd, but I say that it is the height of intolerance in a section of the Liberal party to presume to say that absolute silence shall be observed upon all questions upon which the Liberal party as a whole are not at present agreed. That is a matter of much greater importance than the secession of a few members from our organization, which it is quite clear they ought never to have joined." In conclusion Mr. Chamberlain said he cherished the hope, in spite of the recent demonstration, that every section and every shade in the Liberal party would continue to be united by common interest, by common advantage, and that they would together keep the party abreast of the public opnion of the time. But if absolute silence was to be demanded as the condition upon which alone they should be permitted to co-operate, then it would be impossible for Radicals to share in the work of government till they were strong enough to adopt its policy—it would be impossible for Radicals to offer their allegianee to a party which imposed such intolerable conditions. If there were any persons so unreasonable as to suppose that Radicals would be bribed by office to be unfaithful to their cherished principles, and that they would purchase place at the price of sacrificing all which should lead honest men to covet it, let that delusion be dispelled. It was as insulting to their common sense as it was injurious to their honour.

Sir Charles Dilke said there had been but little distinctly free trade movement, but there had been an immense movement in favour of tariff reform, and not entirely confined to one American party—a general admission and argument that tariffs should be discussed upon a revenue base rather than upon a protective base, and that was the first great step in the march which we invite other countries to take with us.

Sir Saul Samuel (New South Wales), in responding for the colonial guests, said it was his conviction that before long the Australian colonies would see the advantage of uniting in one Federal Government for the adoption of a single uniform tariff, to be accepted as a free-trade tariff.

THE BANQUET TO MR. IRVING.

MR. HENRY IRVING was on Wednesday night (July 4) entertained at a dinner at St. James's Hall, previous to his departure for America, by upwards of 500 of his friends and admirers. The scene was a very brilliant one. The cross table was on the dais, usually the orchestra, and on it was placed a floral bouquet of tropical luxuriance surrounding a pyramid of ice, while a row of flowering plants divided the platform from the body, which was also liberally ornamented with flowers. Soon after half-past six o'clock, the hour named on the cards, Peers, members of Parliament, judges, editors, critics, painters, actors, singers, bearers of familiar names, poured into the hall, and sought the cards indicating the places allotted to them. On the Lord Chief Justice, who was to preside, mounting the platform, followed by Mr. Irving, a round of hearty cheers burst from the audience, which was again and again renewed. Before the speaking began nearly four hundred ladies filled the galleries, and added much to the general effect of the scene by their gay dresses and bouquets.

After the usual loyal toasts, which were followed by that of "the American Republic and the President of the United States," Lord Coleridge proposed the toast of the evening. In doing so he said :—"The whole tone and atmosphere of the theatre wherever Mr. Irving's influence has predominated has been uniformly high and pure; the pieces he has acted and the way he has acted them have been such that no husband need hesitate to take his wife, no mother need fear to take her daughter, to the theatre where Mr. Irving is the ruling spirit. He has in this matter recognized that there lies on a man in his position a grave responsibility." His lordship also spoke of the generosity and the unselfishness of Mr. Irving's career. "He has been superior to the selfishness which now and again has interfered with the career of some of our best actors, and he has had his reward. He has collected around him a set of men who I believe are proud of acting with him—(cheers)—men whose feeling towards him has added not a little to the brilliant success which his management has achieved—men who feel that they act not only under the manager, but under the friend—men who are proud to be his companions, and who many of them come here to-night to show by their presence that they are so." It is plain his lordship added, "that no man could come to such a meeting as this, and could bring together such an association of men as I see before me, unless he had great and remarkable qualities as an artist."

Mr. Irving, on rising to reply, was loudly cheered. He said that no actor or manager had ever received more generous and ungrudging support than he had; but he regarded the compliment they had paid him as a tribute to the art he was proud to serve, for the world could no more do without the drama than without music. Mr. Irving added that he was anticipating his visit to America with no common pleasure. "Concerning our expedition," he said, "the American people will no doubt exercise an independent judgment—an old prejudice of theirs, and a habit of long standing—as your lordship has reminded us, by the fact that to-day is the Fourth of July, an anniversary rapidly becoming an English institution." He hoped that he and his comrades would favourably show the method and discipline of a company of English actors. "On their behalf (he said) I thank you, and I also thank you on behalf of the lady who has so adorned the Lyceum stage, and to whose rare gifts your lordship has paid so just and gracious a tribute. The climax of the favour extended to me by my countrymen has been reached to-night. You have set upon me a burden of responsibility which I gladly and proudly bear.

Mr. Sims Reeves sang, with great applause, "The Bay of Biscay," and Madame Antoinette Sterling sang "Caller Herrin."

Lord Bury next gave the toast of "Literature, Science, and Art," in place of Lord Houghton, who was indisposed. Mr. Russell Lowell responded for "Literature" in an amusing speech, Professor Tyndall replied to the toast of "Science," and Mr. Alma Tadema, R.A., spoke in acknowledgment of "Art."

Mr. Sims Reeves sang "Come into the garden, Maud," and Mr. Santley sang "The Vicar of Bray."

Mr. J. L. Toole then proposed the health of the chairman, a duty which he undertook "with very great pride and very great nervousness." An anecdote which he told, however, of the Tichborne trial, when the then Solicitor-General the present Lord Chief Justice, had beckoned the actor to a seat, and the declaration that "the extent to which our consultation assisted the learned counsel must for ever remain a professional secret," were received with that laughter which Mr. Toole undertands so well how to produce. Referring to the compliments paid to Mr. Irving, Mr. Toole said: "It is one thing to be a popular actor in the eyes of the public; it is quite another to be the friend and companion of your fellow-workers. Mr. Irving has made troops of friends, and, unlike many successful men in his or any other calling he has never lost or forgotten one." Mr. Toole also told how that the last time he met "that great writer Charles Dickens," shortly before his lamented death, "he had been to the theatre where friend Irving and myself were acting and had seen him play a character part. He was greatly struck by his performance, and said to me in his earnest manner, 'You may depend on it, Toole, that man Irving will become a marvellous actor.'"

During the evening the City of London Band, under Mr. Sibold, performed a selection of music in the upper gallery. Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Mdme. Antoinette Sterling each gave several of their favourite songs in their best style.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

THE Duke of Marlborough died suddenly at an early hour on Thursday morning (July 5) from an affection of the heart. There had been no previous cause for any anxiety to his Grace's family. The Duke complained on Wednesday morning of being slightly unwell, but his indisposition caused no alarm either to himself or his attendants, and no medical aid was called in. He came down to dinner as usual, the Duchess of Roxburghe being the only guest present. The Duke, when he was left for the night by his valet, was apparently quite well; but this morning, on the attendant going to the bedroom, his Grace was found lying dead upon the floor. Sir W. Gull and another medical gentleman were speedily in attendance, but were unable to do more than confirm the worst fears of the household. Messages were sent out in all directions to the relatives and friends of the Duke, and in a short time many members of the family, including the Marquis of Blandford, Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Fanny and Mr. Marjoribanks, the Marchioness of Londonderry, and Duchess of Roxburghe, arrived at the house. It was understood that the remains would be conveyed to Blenheim for interment.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

MAJOR BARING.

IN the House of Commons on the 2nd inst., Sir H. Wolff asked whether there was any truth in the report that Sir A. Colvin was to be appointed as Finance Minister of India, and that Major Baring was to accumulate in his own person the offices of Controllor and of Her Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt.

Mr. Gladstone was not aware how far his noble friend had come to a decision on that question.

Sir H. Wolff repeated the question on the 5th inst.

Mr. Gladstone.—It is the case that Sir A. Colvin is to be appointed Finance Minister in India. With regard to the latter part of the question as to whether Major Baring is to cumulate the offices of Controller and Consul-General in Egypt, there is not now in Egypt any such office as that of Controller, but, perhaps, the hon. member means the office of Financial Adviser. There is no intention of cumulating that office with that of Consul-General.

INDIAN CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Major Curzon asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Resident at Khota, in Rajputana, had adjudicated upon a civil case touching personal property of the value of £30,000; whether the judgment of the Resident was subsequently reversed by a native court; whether petition had been made to the Indian Government to have the case tried on appeal by an English court; and whether the Government of India had declined to interfere in the matter.

Mr. Cross said the case in question appeared to be an ordinary civil suit, and information in regard to such cases was not sent home by the Indian Government.

HYDERABAD.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether native gentlemen in Hyderabad, who were opposing the terms of a railway concession to a London company, had been forcibly deported from Hyderabad, with the sanction of the British authorities.

Mr. Cross: In reply to this question, I can only say that there has been considerable feeling shown in Hyderabad—under the mistaken idea that the Government of India were endeavouring to force upon the Nizam's Government a certain railway scheme. We have no official report of what has occurred, but the Government of India will be asked to furnish one.

VIZIARAM RAZ.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, in the case of the ex-Zemindar of Palconda, any appeal or any form of trial was open to him during the whole of his imprisonment of thirty-seven years; whether Europeans as well as natives could be imprisoned indefinitely for alleged reasons of State in India; whether the property of natives could be sequestrated for reasons of State; and whether there was any appeal against the indefinite duration of such sequestration.

Mr. Cross: Viziaram Raz, who never was Zemindar of Palconda, might have appealed at any time during his confinement under the provisions of Madras Regulation II of 1819. The law relating to the subject of the second and third parts of the hon. member's question is contained in Bengal Regulation III. of 1818. Substantially identical regulations apply to Madras and Bombay. I must refer the hon. member for Dungarvan to these regulations, as I cannot undertake to give a legal interpretation of them.

Mr. O'Donnell asked whether Europeans as well as natives could be imprisoned indefinitely.

Mr. Cross said that entirely depended on the interpretation of the regulations which he had referred to, and he could not undertake to give them a legal interpretation.

Mr. O'Donnell gave notice that on that day fortnight he would ask what was the law relating to Europeans and natives on this subject; and also what steps Her Majesty's Government would take in order to inform themselves on the subject.

PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. Gibson asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there was not great stagnation of promotion and consequent dissatisfaction in the Indian medical service; whether that stagnation was not owing to the abolition of a number of higher grade appointments, and also to the disbandment of a number of native regiments; whether the prospects of promotion to the rank of deputy surgeon-general of several brigade surgeons and surgeons-major in the Indian medical service had been destroyed by recent alterations and arrangements which did not exist when the officers affected joined the service; whether the Government would consider the propriety of granting increased pensions to such brigade surgeons and surgeons-major as compensation for their altered prospects and as inducements to retire and make vacancies for the surgeons on the establishment who were now unemployed; whether the difference between the rates of pay that would be drawn by junior officers for the same duties would more than compensate Government for the increased expenditure that would have to be incurred to induce senior officers to retire; and whether the Government have any scheme ready to meet the grievances of the Indian medical service.

Mr. Cross: The disbandment of native regiments though it reduced the number of "independent charges," and thus added to the number of "unemployed officers," could not affect their promotion, which in the executive branches is governed solely by length of service. In my reply to the hon. member for Waterford on May 28 last, I explained that a considerable reduction in the number of appointments to the Indian medical service during past and present years would shortly remove the difficulty temporarily experienced through the the disproportion of officers to the number of independent charges. In this expectation it is not considered expedient to have recourse to the offer of higher rates of pension as an inducement to the senior officers to retire, and it is unnecessary therefore to calculate what the financial effects of such a measure would be. With respect to the alleged abolition of a number of higher grade appointments, page 283 of the papers presented to Parliament in 1881 (C. 2921), respecting medical officers to India, gives a despatch from the Government of India showing that the total loss of administrative appointments for the whole of the medical service consequent on the reorganisation of the medical administration was only one. The injury to the service is therefore nominal, though doubtless the arrangements consequent on the reorganisation have retarded the possible selection of some few officers. Such chances, however, are to be looked for in all branches of the public service, and are not considered in this case to justify the grant of any special compensation. The question of the future organisation of the medical service for India is now the subject of discussion with the War Office, but it has no reference to any grievance of the Indian or British medical service, and it has not yet reached a state at which any statement could be usefully made to the House.

SALT SMUGGLING.

On the 5th ult.—Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to the large number of criminal posecutions by the Madras Government of extremely poor persons on the charge of being in illegal possession of small quantities of salt for domestic use, and whether he could inform the House what were the legal penalties and punishments for the illegal use or consumption of salt in India.

Mr. Cross: Yes, sir, a large number of prosecutions for offences against the salt revenue law take place in Madras, and the Madras Government has been directed to watch carefully the operation of Act 1 of 1882, which deals with these offences. Salt smuggling has been very prevalent in Madras, and has caused great loss to the revenue. In 1881 188 cases were detected and two tons of smuggled salt were seized in a single district in two days. It was therefore thought necessary to pass the Act 1 of 1882 for the better protection of the salt revenue. The maximum penalty for offences under the Act is imprisonment for three months, or fine of 500 rupees, with confiscation of the smuggled salt. But under the departmental rules, first offenders are dismissed with a warning.

Mr. O'Donnell gave notice of his intention to ask whether the consumption of fish in the interior was entirely prevented by the salt tax, and the fishermen on the coast reduced to ruin by the failure of that industry, and whether salt, which was a necessary of life for 200,000,000 of people, was not practically prohibited by the Government system of taxation.

FLOGGING IN INDIA.

In the House of Lords on the 6th ultimo, Lord Truro asked her Majesty's Government what steps (if any) had been taken in regard to the abolition of the punishment of flogging for minor offences in India, and asked whether any returns on the subject would be furnished, and if so, when. The noble lord quoted a number of cases, in which for small thefts, varying from the theft of 3d. to that of a bottle of brandy, the culprits were sentenced to various punishments of flogging, some of them ludicrously disproportionate to the offence. A man got three years' imprisonment for stealing 3d., while another, for stabbing, was let off with six weeks. The great number of thefts which were committed, were for the purpose of providing themselves with food, because the people were in a state of semi-starvation. They were also overtaxed, and for that the Government were to blame, because they had not taken steps to prevent the evil.

Earl Kimberley complained of the discursive nature of the noble lord's speech, and said it would require a whole night to answer fully all the objections he had raised. He agreed that the subject of flogging for minor offences in India was one that required consideration: and no doubt it would be well that they should be diminished. The Local Government of India, however, had set their faces against the abolition of the punishment, but thought the law regarding it must be improved. The Government of India to a certain extent adopted that view.

The subject then dropped.

MR. SURENDRANATH BANERJEE'S MEMORIAL.

In the House of Commons on the 6th ultimo, Mr. A. M'Arthur asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government had received Mr. Surendranath Banerjee's memorial praying that the question of the legality of his committal for contempt of court should be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and whether he had come to any decision in the matter.

Mr. Cross said Mr. Banerjee's memorial had been received, and was under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, July 6.)

ADMIRALTY, 3rd July, 1883.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Qr.-mr., with the honorary and relating rank of Capt., W. H. Herring is placed on the Retired List, under the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of the 20th Nov., 1881.

ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS—Liverpool Brigade.

R. W. Charlesson, Esq., to be Sub.-Lieut.

ADMIRALTY, 4th July, 1883.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Col. Commdt. W. H. W. Bennett has been placed on the Retired List, period of command having expired.

Col. Second Comdt. J. M. de Courcy Meade to be Col.-Comdt., vice Bennett.

Lieut.-Col. F. Gasper Le Grand to be Col. Second Comdt., vice Meade.

Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Holmes to be Lieut.-Col., vice Le Grand.

Colour-Sergeant John Burtenshaw to be Qr.-mr., vice Herring, retired.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, July 6.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 6.

Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Genl., with the honorary rank of Genl., E. Price, C.B., upon the Retired List, to be Col.-Comdt., vice Genl. Sir E. Sabine, K.C.B., upon the Retired List, deceased.

Col. C. M. Gowan retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Lieut.-Col. A. Ford retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Col.

Major A. E. England retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Major M. Moor-Lane retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Capt. K. Howard-Burry, temporary half-pay, has retired upon retired pay.

Capt. T. J. Koch retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Capt. W. V. Gregory to be Major, vice W. H. Stirke, retired.

Capt. R. E. Mundy, from the Seconded List, to be Capt. vice, C. B. D'A. Willis, seconded as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Artillery.

Capt. F. W. Campbell, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice D. E. Dewar, placed upon the Seconded List.

Capt. T. J. Roch, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice S. Rudge, promoted Major on half-pay.

Capt. J. T. Bury, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice W. V. Gregory, promoted.

Capt. A. H. C. Phillpots to be Adjt., vice W. Whateley, promoted.

Capt. F. A. Bowles to be Adjt., vice Brevt. Major E. O. Hay, who resigns that appointment.

Lieut. A. H. C. Birch to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List.

Coast Brigade, Sergt.-Major R. Bailey to be Lieut. for service as Adjt. of the 1st Orkney Artillery Volunteers.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Lieut-Col. and Col. A. Templeman, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 91st Regl. Dist. (Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), vice Col. D. Macpherson, C.B., transferred to the command of the 42nd Regl. Dist. (the Black Watch, Royal Highlanders).

Staff, Major and Col. Sir R. H. Buller, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., half-pay, to be an Asst. Adjt.-Genl. at Head-Quarters, vice Col. W. K. Elles, C.B., half-pay, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Major G. E. Boyle, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), now a Depy. Asst. Adjt. and Qrmr.-Genl. on the Staff, to be Mily.-Secy. to H. E. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., Govr. of the Cape of Good Hope.

Staff College, Major E. Clayton, R. A., to be a Professor, vice Col. L. A. Hale, half-pay, whose period of service in that appoinment is about to expire.

Half-Pay, Capt. P. K. L. Beaver, from the R. A., to be Major.

MEMORANDA.

The second Christian name of Col. G. E. L. Walker, R. E., appointed a Col. on the Staff at Hongkong in the *Gazette* of 12th June, 1883, is Edmond, and not Edmund.

Lieut.-Col. H. T. Vachell, R. (late Bombay) A., to be Col.

Lieut. Col. A. K. Ridout, R. A., to be Col.

Hony. Major-Genl. H. Heyman, late R. A., has been permitted to commute his retired allowance.

Hony. Lieut.-Col. W. V. Legge, late R. A., has been permitted to commute his retired allowance.

Qrmr. S. Cox, R. A., to have the honorary and relative rank of Capt.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 23.

WE have had another week of wet weather which appears to have been pretty general in the Eastern and Northern districts of the Presidency, and a break is now much wanted to ensure the success of agricultural operations. As regards business, it remains dull, and is likely to continue so while communication with the interior is interrupted. On Thursday traffic will be resumed on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, but it may be a short time before the break in the Great Indian Peninsula line is repaired. Meantime, the grain trade with ports of the Central Provinces and the North-West is finding an outlet through Calcutta: freights at that port have risen considerably in consequence, while on this side rates at one time declined to 15s. for weight and 17s. 6d. for measurement via Canal to Liverpool. Even at these unusually low figures there is very little cargo offering, for the simple reason that our stocks have been largely drawn upon, and arrivals are on a restricted scale. As might be expected in such a state of matters the rupee prices of cereals have advanced considerably; Cotton on the other hand has not moved, the demand for Eng[illegible] and the continent being of an exceptionally p[illegible] character. In Grey Piece-Goods we have no new[illegible] to report: Copper is quiet but steady. M[illegible] little easier, and there is more enquiry fo[illegible] in the bazaar: a fair amount however [illegible] in connection with the new loa[illegible] of rupees; Government Paper afte[illegible] fluctuations closes steady; Shares have be[illegible] buoyant, and a number of transactions are re[illegible] in Mill, Land and two or three descriptions of miscellaneous securities; Exchange shows no alteration of any importance, although the tendency at the close is firm.

TONNAGE SCALE.—In charters of steam-ships for European Ports made since 1872, a ton of merchandize for most of the leading articles of export is fixed at 40 cubic feet, Wheat and some descriptions of Oil-seeds being the chief exceptions. The trade in the former cereal was almost *nil* at the time the Suez Canal was opened, and no objection was made to its being fixed at 16 cwts. per ton at the time referred to. On being tested, however, 16 cwts. were found to occupy 35 cubic feet only: the quantities allowed for Rapeseed, Gingelly Seed, and Mustard Seed were also found to fall short of 40 cubic feet. The Chamber of Commerce at their meeting on Friday last by a large majority decided on the following changes which are to come into force on the 1st January 1884, viz.:—

	Present Scale.	Scale after 1st Jan. 1884.
Wheat per Steamer ton	...16 cwts.	18 cwts.
Rapeseed	" ...14 "	16 "
Gingelly Seed	" ...14 "	15 "
Mustard Seed	" ...14 "	16 "

The figures in the last column occupy about 40 cubic feet of space, so that hereafter the principal articles of Export will be put as nearly as possible on a par. From some time past the regular liners have made concessions in their rates for Wheat and Seeds, so that any loss which the trade has hitherto sustained has arisen mainly in the case of chartered steamers. This anomaly with disappear at the end of the present year.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay's return for the week ending on Saturday, the 21st instant, shows the following alterations:—

	Amounts.	Increase.	Decrease.
Public Deposits at H. O.	Rs. 45,22,215	Rs. 5,93,933	Rs. ..
Do. do. Branches	" 22,29,890	" 1,52,298	" ..
Other Deposits	" 1,84,78,034	" ..	" 9,58,698
Cash Credits undrawn	" 4,99,766	" ..	" 31,153
Govt. & other Authorised Securities	" 64,74,684	" ..	" 2,15,932
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	" 12,97,072	" ..	" 31,581
Loans	" 75,76,649	" ..	" 73,739
Bills Discounted	" 1,09,68,736	" ..	" 8,57,905
Cash with Correspondents	" 3,57,661	" 41,134	" ..
Cash & Currency Notes	" 1,11,80,960	" 9,54,137	" ..

The above returns show a falling off in the loans and discounts to the extent of 9½ lakhs, which is nearly equal to the improvement in the Cash Balance when compared with that for the former week. On Calcutta we quote Rs. 99 5-16 per cent. for sixty days' sight, Rs. 99⅜ for thirty days', and Rs. 100⅛ for demand.

EXCHANGE for the Mail opened quiet on the basis of 1s. 7 13-32d. for demand Bank bills and 1s. 7 11-16d. for three months' Credits, but on Wednesday a weaker feeling set in, and although Bank paper remained unaltered, Mercantile bills could be placed at 1s. 32d. less. On the following day, the drop was regained and the market closed firm. This was due to the demand which set in for Council telegraphic transfers—over thirty-four lakhs having been placed at 1s. 7⅜d. On Friday the tone was somewhat easier; Credits could be placed at 1s. 7 21-32d.; on Saturday there was no change whatever. With telegrams to hand on Monday reporting a sale of ten lakhs of Government transfer at 1s. 7 13-32d. Mercantile paper became more difficult to place as will be seen from the closing quotations which we give below:—

Bank Bills on demand .... 1s. 7 7-16d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer... 1s. 7 [illegible]d.
Do. Three Months' Sight .. 1s. 7 [illegible]d.
Credits, do. .. 1s. 7 23-32d.
Francs, do. .. fcs. 2·07½.

The sales of the week have not been large, and as the volume of produce now going forward is smaller than usual at this season of the year, there are consequently fewer bills making. Bank bills for September-October delivery might be had at 1s. 7 15-32d. The main stay of Exchange at present is Calcutta; there is a considerable business going on there, but China is not lending us much support. Bar Silver has receded from 50 7-16d. to 50 5-16d. per oz. The shipments advised during the week consist of £50,000 to Bombay and £60,000 to Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened steady at a slight improvement in rates, but later on a weaker feeling set in, and it was difficult to place any large amount except at lower rates. At the close, however, there is a good demand at about the quotations of last week; 4 per cent. Rs. 99 to Rs. 99⅛; 4½ per cent. Rs. 103⅜.

SHARES.—There was a better enquiry for Land Investments, and a considerable business in Colabas and Port Cannings has been done at Rs. 810 and Rs. 370 respectively. Press Shares have been steady, and rates have advanced a little. We have heard of sales of Berars at Rs. 610; Bombay Cottons at Rs. 800; Forts at Rs. 2,825; Mofussils at Rs. 457½; New Indians at Rs. 230; Akbars at Rs. 1,125; and Prince of Wales at Rs. 675. For Mill Companies there was a weaker feeling in the early part of week, but latterly a good demand has sprung up, and business has been reported at improved rates in Alliances at Rs. 1,045; Coorlas at Rs. 940; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 620; Empress at Rs. 852½; Gordons at Rs. 770; Hydrabads at Rs. 1,235; Imperials at Rs. 520; Khandeish at Rs. 950; Khataos at Rs. 1,100; Madras' Uniteds at Rs. 3,050; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,410; Mazagons at Rs. 260; Morarjees at Rs. 1,500; Nationals at Rs. 1,045; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,097½; Sassoons at Rs. 1,400; Sholapores at Rs. 1,660; Victorias at Rs. 875; Western Indias at Rs. 1,045; and People of Indias at Rs. 290. Bombay and Burmah Tradings have been enquired for at the increased rates of Rs. 3,825 for the Original and Rs. 745 for the New issue. Kemp and Company and Treacher and Company's shares have been in request, and have risen to Rs. 293 and Rs. 1,130 respectively.

GREY GOODS remain dull and devoid of animation, and in the total absence of demand for the up-country markets, prices close irregular. The recent arrivals on account of native dealers are large, and should the interruption in communication with the districts last much longer, some holders cannot fail to suffer thereby. In *Local Manufactures* the business transacted has been limited, and stocks are going on accumulating. In *Yarns* 30s Water and 40s Mule are very little enquired for, and dealers are trying to force sales in order to reduce their holdings.

METALS.—*Copper Braziers* remain quiet at Rs. 45½ per cwt. on the spot, but business for forward delivery is impracticable owing to the high prices ruling in London. In *Yellow Metal Braziers* large transactions in Elliott's brand have taken place for forward delivery at Rs. 35½ to Rs. 35⅝ per cwt.

COALS.—There is no change of importance in the value of this article.

COTTON remains quiet, and a small business is reported to have taken place at about a rupee under last week's prices. Reports from Guzerat state that the New Crop in Bhownuggur, Wudwan, Mowa, Veerumgaum, Catch, Anjar and Joria districts are in a thriving condition, but in Dhollera the seed has not yet been sown owing to heavy rains. In some parts of Surat and Broach the rains have given a healthy appearance to the plants, but in the districts bordering on the river Taptee, the seed sown has almost been washed out. A fresh sowing will have to be resorted to. Favourable advices reach us from the Berar, Barsee, Nuggur, Julgaum, Khangaum, and Oomrawuttee districts, but in Khandeish excessive rains and floods have washed out the seed, and consequently some parts will have to be resown. Accounts from Hingunghat are satisfactory so far. Sholapore reports are on an encouraging nature and the crops are in a thriving state. In the Southern Maratha Country Dharwar Cotton is sown in the black soil after the monsoon is over.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1883.	1882.	1881.
For the Week	3,582	8,348	6,454
Since 1st September	16,99,456	18,02,825	12,25,164
" 1st January	15,17,086	15,50,242	10,87,362
Clearances to G. Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	1,971	..	10,857
Since 1st January	11,25,912	12,56,827½	7,61,089½
Clearances to China and Calcutta.			
For the Week	89	2,249	2,136
Since 1st January	63,014	60,465	51,728

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Fine Oomrawuttee	Rs.	None.
F. G. do.	" 161	— 4·11
Good do.	" 154-155	— 3·97
F. G. F. do.	" 148-149	— 3·82
Fine Dhollera		None.
F. G. do.	" 161	— 4·11
Good do.	" 155-156	— 3·99
F. G. F. do.	" 148-149	— 3·82
Machine Ginned Broach	" 175	— 4·46
Good Bengal	" 133-134	— 3·45
Do. Western	" 155	— 3·97
F. G. F. do.	" 150	— 3·85
Good Dharwar Sawginned	" 162	— 4·16
Compta	" 140	— 3·60

WHEAT has continued firm in consequence of better advices from home. Stocks, however, are light, and no fresh supplies are coming to hand by the railways. Prices have therefore further advanced, which has had the effect of curtailing business. At the close the feeling is strong in accordance with the tone of the Home markets. We quote:—White Pessie No. 1 Rs. 34 to Rs. 34½ per candy; Yellow Rs. 28 to Rs. 28½; Luskari Rs. 27 to Rs. 27½; Catha Rs. 25. From the returns now published we are enabled to give the total of imports from the interior for the half-year ending 30th June last. They are as follows:—

	1883. cwt.	1882. cwt.	Excess for 1883 over 1882. cwt.
Receipts by G. I. P. Railway	53,07,773	47,03,399	6,04,374
Do. by the B. B. & C. I. Railway	8,93,550	4,41,909	4,51,641
Do. by Steamers and Native Craft	2,68,530	2,05,014	63,516
Total	64,69,853	53,50,322	11,19,531

From the above it will be seen that our trade in this article has increased considerably, and there is every prospect of a further increase.

Linseed has remained firm, and with a continued demand for Export, the price has risen to Rs. 5-12 per cwt. Owing to the limited stocks held here, however, it is rather difficult to get good [illegible]ection, and this has had something to do with [illegible] week's purchases, which have been on a reduced scale. The Imports of Linseed for the past half-year ended 30th June last are as follows:—

	1883. cwts.	1882. cwts.	Excess for 1883 over 1882. cwts.
Receipts by the G. I. P. Railway	32,48,226	25,23,297	7,24,929
Receipts by the B. B. & C. I. Railway	1,231	1,839	Decrease. 608
Receipts by Steamers & Native Craft	12,958	5,715	Increase. 7,243
Total	32,62,415	25,30,851	7,31,564

showing an increase of more than twenty-five per cent.

Rapeseed opened steady, but as the home market was reported firm[illegible] the demand here improved and dealers ra[illegible]ir prices about 2 annas per cwt. A consi[illegible] business has been done in Guzerat at Rs [illegible] Rs. 7-6, in Cawnpore at Rs. 6-14 to Rs. [illegible] in Brown sorts at Rs. 6 per cwt. The re[illegible] of this description of produce have been [illegible] double that of last year—say, 706,938 [illegible] for the half-year ended 30th June last, as [illegible] 368,966 for the same period of 1882.

Gingelly Se[illegible]—Prices remain purely nominal in the absence of transactions, as our stocks are *nil*. The Imports to this port for the half-year ended 30th June last compare thus with those for the corresponding period of last year:—

	1883. cwts.	1882. cwts.	Excess for 1883. over 1882. cwts.
Receipts by the G. I. P. Railway	7,49,994	5,48,524	2,01,470
Receipts by the B. B. & C. I. Railway	1,87,785	20,541	1,67,244
Receipts by Steamers and Native Craft	16,850	9,779	7,071
Total	9,54,629	5,78,844	3,75,785

showing a considerable improvement.

Mustard Seed being unobtainable, we are unable to give a quotation.

Poppy Seed has been in moderate request at Rs. 5-14 per cwt.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on 21st July as compared with the statement of 14th July:—

LIABILITIES.	July 14. Rs.	July 21. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	23,75,000	24,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	39,28,282	45,22,215
Do. do. at Branches	20,77,592	22,29,890
Other Deposits	1,94,36,732	1,84,78,034
Post Bills	21,462	22,115
Cash Credits undrawn	5,30,919	4,99,766
	3,83,69,987	3,81,77,020
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	66,90,616	64,74,684
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,28,653	12,97,072
Loans, on Security of do.	76,50,388	75,76,649
Current Accounts, overdrawn	8,540	9,411
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,18,26,641	1,09,68,736
Stamps	3,046	3,034
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,53,753 Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,45,000	3,18,753	3,08,753
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,16,527	3,57,661
Cash and Currency Notes	1,02,26,823	1,11,80,960
	3,83,69,987	3,81,77,020

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Raisly, 1,502 tons, Captain G. W. Hunter, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Scindia, 416 tons, Captain S. Abrey, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Kurrachee, brought a general cargo.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Medusa, 1,775 tons, Captain G. Ragusin, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from China, &c., brought a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Rugg, Mr. Palsai, Mr. Mithel, and seven deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Arabia, 674 tons, Captain G. Mackerness, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. Hutchison, Mr. Syed Mahomed Hoosein, Mr. Lillaram, and 21 deck.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Vorwaerts, 1,540 tons, Captain F. Egger, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Trieste, &c., brought the general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Patterson, Mr. O. Krome, Mr. A. Schneider, Mr. Vorvovich, Revd. Delaris, Revd. Erwis, Revd. Huntsman, Mr. Boothe, and eight deck.

THE steamer Thessaly, 1,225 tons, Captain H. Baskfill, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Liverpool (23rd June), 266 packages piece-goods, 399 bales twist, 60 cases brandy, 194 boxes soap, 57 cases wine, 68 nos copper bolts, 5 nos. brass bolts, 274 cases copper, 1,465 packages iron sheets, 50 cases soda, 82 packages colors and paints, 70 barrels beer, 50 packages empty bottles, 59 packages porter, 35 packages hardware, 7 packages thread, 4 cases leather, 10 cases medicines, 54 packages papers, 50 drums turpentine, 409 kegs nails, 48 cases clocks, 9 cases umbrellas, 368 packages weights, 50 cases brass, 42 cases metal wire, 1,025 packages nail rod iron, 9 boxes window glass, 223 packages steel, 4 casks padlocks, 5,369 packages iron hoops, 42 packages varnish, 350 drums linseed oil, 25 packages shawels, 594 bars and 36 bundles iron, and some packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
23	Ancona (s)	Chapman	London, June 26.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
23	Trowbridge	Metcalf	Dunkirk.
	Raisby (s)	Hunter	Dunkirk.
	Arabia (s)	Mackerness,	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Vorwaerts, to China, &c.
Steamer Medusa, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Columbian, to Jeddah, &c.
Steamer Scindia, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
19 British Statesman .. James .... Liverpool, April 14.
Blairgowrie .... Dark .... Liverpool, April 21.

DEPARTURE.

July 19.—Steamers Medina and Purulia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—75 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 46 bales wool, Tyebkhan Mahomed; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 337½ cwts rapeseed and 1,386 cwts myrabolams, Damodur Kessowjee; 65 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; 62 bales rags and 23 bales rags, Pelly and Co; 3,470 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 125 bales rags, S. M. Tyebjee.

Hesperia s—62 bales cotton, Sewjee Khimjee; 45 bales wool, H. E. Jaitha Son; 9 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum; 400 cwts wheat, Kimjee Luckmedass.

Armenia s—50 bales cotton, Ootumchund Heerjee; 208 bales cotton, L. Vussonjee; 300 bales cotton, Oomersey Nagsey and Co; 5 cwts castor oil, Ralli Brothers; 100 cases castor oil, Heptoola S. Adum and Co; 1,150 cwts myrabolams, Dhurumsey Ruttonsey; 5,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 18 bales waste silk, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Goa s—8 bales hides, D. Bhoda; 9 bales hides, Natha Essa; 17 bales hides and skins, Mahomed Coorjee.

Malwa s—100 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 200 bales cotton, and 3,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 6 bales skins, B. Esmail; 22 bales skins, E. G. Mahomed; 104 cwts horns, A. Bhanjee; 14 bundles ivory, J. Peerbhoy; 200 cwts coir yarn, L. Nursey; 290 cwts coir yarn, C. Khetsee and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Medusa s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Manroe s—645 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchulva s—9,940 cwts wheat, 295½ cwts groundnuts, and 5,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Guy Mannering s—100 bales cotton, 3,000 cwts rapeseed and 3,500 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 3,150 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

R[illegible]ota s—250 cwts linseed and 7750 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co; 81 bales cotton, Hajee M. M. Ally; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Medusa s—200 bales cotton, 1,522 cwts linseed and 2,127½ cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medusa s—400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—190 cwts mowra seed, Pannett and Co; 2,794 cwts linseed and 500 cwts poppyseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Malwa s—3 bundles silk, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—100 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts s—300 bales cotton, Bunichund Fuckirchund; 175 bales twist, Purbhoodas Runchordas; 75 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 21.

Carleton, Lieut., Rl. Lancaster Regt., on duty, from Nandgaon.

July 22.

Carter, Surg., on duty, from Poona.
Montgomery, Lieut., 8th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Nusserabad.

July 23.

Maynard, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Kamptee.
Edge, Surg. Major, on leave, from Poona.
Brough, Major, R. A., from leave, from England.
Brind, Major, C. Rangers, from leave, from England.
Hickman, Major, 14th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Moores, Captain, Manchester, from leave, from England.
East, Brigadier-Genl., on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 23.

Brough, Major, R. A., to join, to Fort William.
Brind, Major, C. Rangers, to join, to Shahjehanpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 24.

Members who propose taking part in the Central Rifle Meeting are requested to send in their names to Head-quarters as soon as possible to allow of arrangements being made for camp equippage, &c. Copy of the prospectuses can be seen at Head-quarters Members requiring prospectuses of the Central Rifle Meeting are requested to send in their names to Head-quarters without delay. When the number required is ascertained they will be applied for. The price of each prospectus is eight annas.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will assemble at Head-quarters on Thursday next, 26th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

Members are requested to send their helmets to the Regimental Tailors (Messrs. Nansee Khyraz and Co., Medow-street, Fort), to have a book put on, so as to hold the chin-chain.

There will be drill at the Town Hall on Wednesday next the 25th instant at 9 p. m., Rifles and accoutrements will be issued at the Town Hall.

By order, A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B.V.R.C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

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SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
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ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
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Plain square Piano......Rs. 33 per month or Rs. 750
Sympathetic square ...... " 36 " " or " 825
Semi-grand, on three legs .. " 6 " " or " 1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HOPE—At Cape Town, Herford Hope, formerly Solicitor Bombay.

NAPLES.

BIRTH.

D'LIMA E SOUZA—July 1, at his Country residence St. Giorgio a Cremano, Naples, the wife of M. de Lima e Souza, Esq. (of Bombay), of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

REID—July 20, at Calcutta, the wife of W. T. Reid, of a son.

DEATHS.

WATKINS—June 21, at Patna, William Horatio Watkins of the Opium Department, eldest son of the late William Watkins, also of the Opium Department, aged 46 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"DISTRESSED."—Forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1883.

WE understand that the Acting Municipal Commissioner has asked the Town Council to sanction some exceptional measures for dealing with cholera in this city. Dr. Weir asserts, and with complete justification, that the alarm exhibited in Europe with respect to cholera in Bombay is unfounded. Though there has been an increase in the number of deaths last week, the mortality is not so great as it has been in some previous years, when it excited no remark, and involved no measures other than the stringent sanitary regulations enforced by the Health Department. At the same time, it cannot be gainsaid that on the Continent of Europe Bombay is regarded with extreme suspicion. This fact cannot fail to prejudice the interests of the city, and, as a matter of fact, Reuter telegraphs to-day that the International Sanitary Commission in Egypt "have under consideration the instituting of permanent sanitary measures with respect to all vessels arriving from Bombay." In order to, if possible, remove this suspicion, and also to avert the imposition of heavy burdens, which might result if the present erroneous opinions were allowed to pass unnoticed, Dr. Weir asks the Town Council to sanction the appointment of a special medical officer for each of the seven districts into which the city is divided for administrative purposes. He further recommends the erection of a small hospital, or that a number of buildings in different parts of the city should be set apart for the reception of choleraic patients. The cost will not be great, and no more than Rs. 3,500 is asked for at present. It is not anticipated that there will be any serious employment for the doctors so appointed, or any great demand for the hospitals. But it is the opinion of the Bombay Board of Health that something ought to be done to endeavour to allay the ill-founded alarm prevalent in European cities having communication with Bombay. Dr. Weir's proposals have been considered by the Board, and approved; and they further express the opinion that these are sufficient to meet the emergency, and are as much as the Municipality ought to be asked to undertake. As we have said, the mortality is trivial, but in view of the prevalence of cholera in the districts, and the state of affairs in Egypt, the Municipality of Bombay cannot remain absolutely indifferent to the groundless charges brought against the city; and though no responsibility can be attached to the Municipal authorities, a few measures of precaution, in deference to European nervousness, would be harmless in themselves, and probably advantageous to the interests of the city.

It would be too much to hope that the proposal of the International Sanitary Board in Egypt to institute "permanent sanitary measures with respect to all vessels arriving from Bombay" was not a proceeding due to the intense anti-English feeling which has sprung out of the cholera outbreak in Egypt, and which has taken possession of Continental writers generally and of those of France and Italy in particular. It may be, of course, that the "permanent sanitary measures" referred to are but rational precautions against the propagation of disease in general, calculated to facilitate rather than impede international communication. If, however, we are to judge by the feelings now finding expression in Europe, there is little ground for hoping that the Sanitary Board is animated by a desire to co-operate with the British authorities in a manner justified by scientific opinion, and not actuated by national jealousy. Reuter's telegrams have informed us of accusations brought by the French newspapers against the Indian authorities in connexion with the Egyptian choleraic outbreak. These brief announcements, however, would give us but a very imperfect idea of the extraordinary charges with which the columns of the Paris papers have been teeming for weeks past. On this subject there is to be witnessed an unanimity positively phenomenal. When the *Republique Française*, the *Intransigeant*, the *Figaro*, the *Dix-Neuvième Siècle*, the *Temps*, the *National*, and the *Voltaire* join in a common chorus, the inspiring sentiment must be very profound indeed. Of course, something must be due to the terror which the proximity of cholera evokes in the European mind. But even this powerful agency of excitement would not account for the singular turn which French declamation has taken on this subject. In a very sensible article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on "Political aspects of the cholera," published the afternoon of the departure of the mail, the writer observes: "The extraordinary accusations made against this country on the subject of the cholera are a fresh illustration of the dislike and jealousy which are always smouldering upon the Continent, and ready upon any provocation to burst into flame." The general tone of the allegations against us in the press of France, Italy, and even Germany is that "England cares more for making money than she cares for the health of the world." Such reckless statements as these may be disregarded, but, absurd as they may seem, they cannot fail by their dissemination among sympathetic readers to arouse a violent international prejudice, the effects of which may be felt long after the cholera has disappeared, and may influence matters with which sanitary questions have no connexion. "We have," says the London paper, "to reckon with the fact that if the cholera does extend to Europe, its development is likely to be followed by an outburst of anti-English feeling, compared with which the present dropping fire of cavil and admonition is mere child's play." As these momentous accusations are based on allegations respecting our conduct in India, they possess a direct interest for ourselves and may, therefore, be quoted in detail.

The *Republique Française* declares, with an audacity peculiarly French, that the introduction of cholera into Egypt "is, so far, the clearest result of the substitution of English supremacy for the Anglo-French condominium which had made Egypt happy and prosperous and excluded the cholera." This astounding proposition is sustained by reasoning something like this. When the British Delegate to the International Sanitary Commission communicated to that body the fact that cholera had broken out at Bombay, in May last, he notified that the Bombay Board of Health had declared it not to be epidemic, and that, by direction of Earl Granville, he pointed out that while taking precautions to secure the public health in Egypt, due regard should be paid to the interests of commerce, and that the regulations respecting quarantine should not be altered without giving timely notice to shipowners and others concerned. This was opposed by the French and Italian delegates, but supported by those of Egypt, Austria, and Russia, and, the *Republique* concludes, this was tantamount to introducing the cholera into Egypt rather than delay the transit of English ships. The *Figaro* is equally positive, and tells its story as follows:—"The way in which the disease was introduced on the seaboard of the Red Sea is no longer a secret. The Bombay merchants, finding their commercial interests interfered with by the quarantine on their ships, used their utmost influence to procure the abolition of that measure which the most elementary prudence prescribed. Their endeavours were crowned with success, and English ships, even with cases of sickness on board (*même contaminés*) were allowed to leave India and arrive in Egypt without having to submit to the wholesome restraints of the quarantine. That is the whole source of the evil." The *Dix-Neuvième Siècle*, once a sensible paper, gives utterance to nonsense like the following:—"From the day on which England laid hands on Egypt cholera has once more become a perpetual menace to the West. It was easy to oblige the Mussulman nations to respect the prescriptions of the Sanitary Commission, but England laughs at sanitary commissions, even if they be international. People do not have a lion in their arms for nothing." It is very easy, of course, to talk wildly on a matter like this. We need hardly say, however, that there is not a single one of these monstrous statements susceptible of proof. Whenever any of the assertions happen to be in any degree precise, they can be promptly refuted. We have already heard of the apocryphal "Bombay merchants at Damietta." The cholera-stricken vessels issuing from Bombay harbour are, however, entirely novel. We need scarcely say that nothing of the sort ever occurred. No vessels ever left Bombay with cholera on board. The discovery of cholera on board vessels at Havre was probably imaginary. The existence of the disease was denied by the owners, and even if it did break out, it is against the theory of the most dogmatic supporter of the virtues of quarantine that germs could lie dormant during the period occupied in a voyage from Bombay to Havre. It will hardly repay the trouble to examine the unsubstantial charges brought against us by the Paris papers, more especially as we find in Egypt itself abundant sources from which pestilence might arise. The accounts given in the *Times* of the sanitary condition of Damietta and other cities are horrifying. Telegraphing on the 6th inst., the Alexandria correspondent of the London paper states that "travellers some weeks ago reported that the stench of Damietta was observable ten miles away. The English residents at Mansoorah," he goes on to say, "months ago stated that the passage of dead animals down the river, five or six at a time, was evident to both eyes and nose." Another witness is a native doctor who reports that "three days ago dead animals were floating down the Nile in large numbers through Damietta, exhaling horrible odours." These statements regarding the carcases are corroborated by the correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, who furnishes his journal with a sketch of the beach at Damietta, where the bodies of dead cattle are represented festering high and dry on the shore. Writing a week earlier, the *Times* correspondent says: "The town (Damietta) is traversed by a ditch, receiving sewage, from which the natives drink, and in the vicinity of which the first cases occurred, rapidly spreading further. There is a large accumulation of the carcases of dead animals, and of meat from diseased cattle, which is sold at a low price." These are specimens merely of the recitals of journalists in Egypt. In the face of such a state of affairs it is childish to talk of cholera being imported from Bombay or anywhere else. Sir William Gull, in a letter to Lord Granville, says the present outbreak in Egypt has not been preceded in the winter and spring by those scattered cases, which are generally the forerunners of an epidemic. He argues therefrom that, being "sudden and local," it will subside and not become epidemic. That it is "sudden and local" does not admit of a doubt; and the particulars now received fully justify the British Government in abolishing the ineffective cordon system, which has proved unavailing before bucksheesh, and substituting sanitary measures. If there be any truth in reports in the London papers, it will be almost impossible to carry out these measures effectively. As, however, Sir Evelyn Wood, General Stephenson, and Baker Pasha have taken the matter in hand, there is a fair prospect of their resolutions being enforced. The outcome of the cholera will probably be the increase of direct British rule. Since England is to be responsible before the world for the internal administration of Egypt, her influence at Cairo must be speedy and direct. The International Santrary Commission, too, must have its officiousness superseded. Referring to this point, the *Standard* says: "The outbreak of cholera, and the dual administration with which it finds itself confronted, is but another proof of the fatuousness of allowing ourselves to remain in a position so false, so precarious, and so unjust to ourselves." The logical result of Tel-el-Kebir was to overthrow international administration of any sort in Egypt, and the insistance of British responsibility in all Egyptian affairs tends to complete it.

THE use of the electric light in Bombay has led to a difficulty which was not foreseen. The lights at present in use on Malabar Hill can be seen from a great distance on account of their brilliancy and the height at which they are placed; and it would appear that they have caused some doubt in the minds of mariners approaching Bombay Harbour as to the right course for them to steer. This has led to a recommendation to the Port Trustees by the Resident Engineer that the electric lights on Malabar Hill should be masked on the seaward side, "as, being placed at a higher elevation than either the Prongs or Kennery lighthouses, they are apt to cause confusion." The Trustees have decided, however, not to take any action at present, but to wait till further experience is gained. The proposal to remove the flashing light from the Prongs to Kennery Island, and to substitute for it the fixed light now shown at Kennery, which was recommended on the ground that the Kennery light is higher, has been rejected by the Trustees, who are unanimously of opinion that after the lights have occupied their present relative positions for so many years, it is not advisable to interchange them. The new lighthouse on a sunk rock in the harbour, which is to replace the Inner Lightship, has been completed, and the 1st April next is the date fixed for its illumination.

SOME months ago Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and others, interested as proprietors in the forests of the island of Salsette, petitioned the Viceroy against the operation of certain rules framed by the Bombay Government regarding the transport of timber and the payment of duty. The Government of India have replied to this petition, and it is stated that "after a careful consideration of the representations contained in your memorial they are constrained to observe that the construction which you seek to place upon the specified provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, is untenable, and that the complaints which you have preferred in the matter are unreasonable, and that H. E. the Governor-General in Council has no doubt that any real inconvenience which may be experienced by you in the operation of those provisions would, if properly represented, receive due consideration from the Government of Bombay."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 6.

THE election of Mr. Healy, as member for the county of Monaghan, is a signal proof of the widespread demoralisation caused by Mr. Gladstone's policy of concession to agitation. The Premier flattered himself that he had earned the gratitude of all reasonable men in Ireland by passing the Land Act of 1881 and the Arrears Act of last year, and that the attempts of the extremists to make him unpopular because he firmly refused to make any further advances in this direction could not succeed. Mr. Healy's election must be a mortifying surprise for him, since it shows that the Whig, or moderate Liberal, party in the north of Ireland has been effaced, and that there now remain only two political parties in Ulster, the Conservatives, or Loyalists, and the Nationalists. The Ulster farmers have simply put Whiggism on one side, as of no further use to them. They took what Mr. Gladstone gave them, and as, when they came back and asked for more, he met them with a refusal, they simply went over to Mr. Healy, who promised them that, if they would support him, he and his friends would put such pressure on the Government as would extort the amendments they still desire in the Land Act. The Ministerial candidate in Monaghan could get hardly any votes at all; and his appearance in the field had no other result than to weaken the position of Mr. Monroe, the Conservative candidate. Mr. Healy, however, got more votes than both these gentlemen together, so powerful an attraction to the tenant-farmer is the hope of getting a larger share of his landlord's property. The calculation is probably a just one that a Government which has already yielded so much will give way once more in the vain hope of satisfying the Irish Irreconcilables. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who is used as a sort of pilot balloon by the Ministry, has already, since Mr. Healy's election, spoken of it as a mere indication of the wish of the Irish nation, and expressed a hope that the Government will undertake next session the task of amending the Land Act in the way desired by the Parnellites. The son of the Prime Minister would not have ventured to oppose in this way the declared policy of his father with regard to the inexpediency of re-opening the land question, if he had not been assured beforehand of the sympathy and active support of the Radical section of the Ministry. On the new principle of ministerial co-operation frankly and boldly laid down by Mr. Chamberlain in his speech at the Cobden Club dinner, a Radical in office should make all the use he can of his Whig colleagues while never neglecting to advance his own political opinions. With all his bragging, Mr Chamberlain must sometimes feel that this theory cuts both ways, and that the Whigs have made a good deal of use of him and his friend, Sir Charles Dilke. For it is quite certain that the Radicals, if they had not been strongly represented in the Cabinet, would have opposed with all their might the Egyptian war; and it is impossible for Mr. Chamberlain, however hardened his political conscience may be, not to feel acutely the reproaches with which he is assailed by that honest little Radical paper, the *Echo*, for going to the Cobden Club dinner and making a hypocritical speech in favour of the "Cobdenic principle" of non-intervention, when he himself cannot but be aware that Cobden, had he been alive, would have unequivocally condemned the Egyptian war, of which Mr. Chamberlain and Sir C. Dilke were among the authors, as perhaps the most iniquitous in which England has ever been engaged. Being thus discredited in regard to foreign affairs, the Radical leaders turn their eyes all the more anxiously towards Ireland, in the expectation of recovering their good name with the party by favouring fresh legislation on the lines laid down by their organ, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, whose one idea is that Ireland can never be conciliated till we give the Irish people everything that the Home Rulers demand in their name.

The unexpected death of the Duke of Marlborough is a misfortune for the Conservative party. Although not a politician of the first rank, his high character and genial disposition made him very popular, and he exercised greater influence in the party than others whose names are brought prominently to the front. His independent position caused him to be chosen to lead the final and successful attack on the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, and it is doubtful if any peer less highly respected could have thrown out a Bill supported by the whole authority of the Court. The dukedom now falls to the Marquis of Blandford, who is in point of morality a notorious scapegrace, and in politics a Radical. A Radical Duke, however, would be such an anomalous and monstrous creature that in all probability the new Peer will change his politics, as so many heirs to great titles and estates are in the habit of doing when they succeed to their inheritance. It is generally understood that the sale of the Sunderland library and other heirlooms which were among the chief glories of Blenheim Palace was sanctioned by the late Duke in order that he might keep as much valuable property as possible from falling into the hands of one whom he regarded as an unworthy son. Both the Duke and Duchess were greatly comforted by the devotion of the energies of their other son, Lord Randolph Churchill, to pursuits worthy of a noble ambition, and they found the keenest enjoyment in watching his successes in Parliament. The death of the Duke will be a great blow to Lord Randolph. Its immediate effect will, of course, be to prevent him from attending to his Parliamentary duties for some little time to come. I presume that he will still be nominated for the Council of the National Union at the meeting this afternoon. It shows how much he is thought of in the country that influential Lancashire Conservatives are actively canvassing for votes to secure his election. Of this, however, there is, I believe, no doubt; but if, contrary to my anticipations, he be rejected, I will add a postscript to that effect to my letter.

The dinner to Mr. Irving was a magnificent success in all respects except as regards the eating and drinking. The food was poor and badly served, and the wine was not by any means plentiful, while the company were crowded together in a very uncomfortable way to make room for as many as the Hall would hold. But on the other hand, there was a profusion of flowers arranged with exquisite taste, and each of the 350 ladies in the gallery was presented with a large bouquet, to compensate them for having to sit closely packed together in a gallery for several hours to listen to after-dinner speeches. The speaking was remarkably good. One felt a sort of mild wonder at seeing Lord Coleridge in a chair which might perhaps have been more appropriately filled by Lord Lytton, and this wonder grew towards the end of the evening, when the health of the Lord Chief Justice of England was proposed by that popular low comedian, Mr. J. L. Toole. Did Gilbert ever put a funnier incident into any of those fantastic pieces in which he takes such liberties with First Lords of the Admiralty and Lord Chancellors! Mr. Toole, however, is gifted with an unlimited supply of self-assurance, and he convulsed the company with laughter by asking them if they "would be surprised to hear" that he was once invited by Lord Coleridge, then the chief counsel in the Tichborne case, to take one of the seats reserved for the Bar in the crowded court. "What effect," added Mr. Toole, in his gravest manner, "that consultation had on the result of the trial shall for ever remain a professional secret between his lordship and myself." It is impossible to imagine better fooling than this. Mr. Toole was, of course, chosen to propose the chairman's health as being Irving's firmest friend and comrade. He actually closed his own theatre for the night, so as to come to the dinner, which must, therefore, have cost him a good round sum of money. In the course of his speech he told an interesting anecdote of how Charles Dickens, a good many years ago, when Irving was still an obscure actor, predicted his future eminence on the stage. Lord Coleridge is, I need hardly tell you, a polished speaker of the old classical school, which is now fast dying out both in Parliament and in the courts of law. His carefully composed and well-balanced periods are made still more acceptable by the charm of a most mellifluous voice. But he can hardly be called a vigorous thinker or an acute critic, and one of his failings is an evident craving for popularity. He himself is about to pay a visit to the United States, like Mr. Irving, and there was a spice of vulgarity in the too manifest disposition to shape all the arrangements for the banquet in such a manner as to propitiate our sensitive cousins across the Atlantic. The dinner took place on the 4th of July, or Independence Day as it is called in America, and there was a strong American element among the company. The health of the American President was drunk after that of the Queen, and both Lord Coleridge and Mr. Irving spoke, as it were, with one eye fixed steadily on New York. The chairman's speech, in proposing the toast of the evening, was a trifle too long, and as one listened to it one felt that Lord Coleridge had not got a firm grip of his subject. He kept wandering off into vague and eloquent generalities, and made no serious attempt to show that he had fathomed the secret of the strange ascendency Mr. Irving has won over other English actors. He came nearest to it when he said—and this remark appears to be borrowed from Lord Lytton's paper on the stage in the new number of the *Fortnightly*—that Irving always impresses you with the feeling that he has formed an original and striking intellectual conception of the part he is playing. Yet it is incontestable, I should say, that he falls short of other great actors in the supreme art of convincing the spectators that his conception of any particular character is the only natural and fitting way of rendering it. Lord Coleridge, too, was signally at fault in praising Irving for his versatility. The curious thing about him is that he seems never able to forget himself, and is Irving still, whether in tragedy or comedy. His attraction is a singularly vigorous originality, which interests you in spite of yourself. His success is largely due, as the company on Wednesday showed by the applause with which they hailed every reference to Ellen Terry's name, to the genius of that gifted actress, and also to the luxurious refinement of the presentation on the Lyceum stage of every play that Irving has brought out. Lord Coleridge complimented the guest of the evening on his successful stage management, and it was amusing to notice that Irving in his reply seemed to resent the suggestion that his success was due to any such cause as this, for he emphatically protested that he had won fame and fortune *as an actor*, and that he had only had a brief experience as director of a theatre. Still, he is too intelligent not to have noted how even at such a dinner, where he was surrounded by admirers, a reference made by Lord Coleridge to the production of "The Merchant of Venice" and "Much Ado about Nothing" at the Lyceum provoked loud applause, whereas the mention of "Romeo and Juliet" was received with significant silence. Nothing could have been better done than Mr. Irving's reply to the toast of his health. He spoke with dignity and at the same time with genuine emotion, and one felt that he was worthy of the compliment paid him. Among the incidents of the evening should be mentioned the extraordinary warmth of the reception given to Sims Reeves, who first delighted the company with the "Bay of Biscay," and afterwards sang "Come into the garden, Maud," with all the delightful freshness of voice that enraptured the British public nearly thirty years ago, when Tennyson's most famous song was first set to music.

I went to hear Mr. Bright at the East India Association on Wednesday afternoon, expecting that he would take advantage of the occasion to reply to some recent speeches by Anglo-Indians. But he was remarkably cautious in what he said, and only indulged in some familiar and cheap platitudes about giving justice and mercy to the people of India. Beyond fine phrases, what has Mr. Bright ever bestowed on India? He urges English capitalists to subscribe to Sir W. Wedderburn's Agricultural Banks, in order that the ryot may grow more prosperous and buy larger supplies of Lancashire goods; but it never occurs to him that he might set a good example by putting his hand in his own pocket. I don't think business men in England will look at the Land Bank scheme. Sir W. Wedderburn, with a fine simplicity, admits that the security the ryot has to offer is not worth much, unless the Government foregoes its right to raising the assessment when the leases expire. Can he seriously expect the Government to do this for the benefit of the shareholders in his Bank? If the assessment were fixed in perpetuity at present rates, the Government would be obliged to limit the dividends payable to the Bank shareholders; and, with such a condition imposed, no capitalist would take shares.

If the news is true that the French flag has been hoisted on an island of the New Hebrides, the resentment of the Australians at Lord Derby's dread of annexation may find expression in a very unpleasant form. The Colonies have the rudiments of a navy of their own already, and they might easily combine to sweep the Pacific Ocean clear of the French flag. Now that the imperial spirit is sinking into decay in this country, where the people are given over to luxury, self-complacency, and sloth, one would like to see it shine with fresh lustre in the colonies.

The Comte de Chambord seems to be recovering after all. What a pitiful position the Orleans Princes are placed in, dancing attendance at Vienna on a sick Prince who is credibly reported to have disinherited them by solemnly requiring his heir to maintain allegiance to the white flag of the Bourbons!

No day has yet been fixed for Lord Kimberley to receive the deputation appointed at the Anglo-Indian meeting last week. A memorial to be presented to his lordship has been drawn up by a sub-committee consisting of General Hopkinson, Mr. A. Rogers, Mr. Lethbridge, and myself.

P. S.—Lord Randolph Churchill has been elected a member of the Council of the National Union, and thus joins the central organisation of the Conservative party.

J. M. M.

TELEGRAMS.

MISSION OF MR. COLQUHOUN TO TONGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 23.

Mr. Colquhoun, the China traveller, passed through Colombo on the 20th instant to Tongking on a special mission from the London *Times*.

THE COLONIES AND THE ANNEXATION OF NEW GUINEA.

News by the Australian mail shows that the British refusal to annex Guinea is causing a great sensation in Australia. Victoria and Queensland are determined to press the subject, and are supported by New South Wales, and New Zealand, which offers to bear a share of the expense of government of all the islands between Fiji and New Guinea.

The Melbourne press has despatched reporting expeditions to New Guinea.

THE FRENCH IN THE NEW HEBRIDES.

The French are reported to be buying land in the New Hebrides, and rapidly settling. It is reported that Lord Derby wants a federation before sanctioning the annexation.

THE COLONIAL RAILWAYS.

The Melbourne and Adelaide Railways join in 1886. The Queensland Ministry was defeated on the Railway Syndicate question.

COOLY IMMIGRATION.

The question of cooly immigration is undecided.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHOLERA IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, JULY 22.

The deaths from cholera here have now reached 381. Boulak, the worst quarter of the city, has been burned down.

Sir Evelyn Wood, General Stephenson, and Baker Pasha are forming a commission to direct the carrying out of sanitary measures throughout the city.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 22.

The Sanitary Commission here have under consideration the instituting of permanent sanitary measures with respect to all vessels arriving from Bombay.

CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, JULY 23.

News from Central Asia states that the diversion of the Sirdar bed of the River Amu Daria has been completed.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Owing to being delayed after being landed at

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges arrived here on the evening of the 21st instant.

MALTA, JULY 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 20th instant.

PORT SAID, JULY 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 21st instant.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Fair Dhollera	3½d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7 5-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. ,,	83¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	50 5-16d.

Arrival—North Durham.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect, *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, July 22.

10 p.m.	79·6

MONDAY, July 23.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	83·8

THE P. and O. Company's Agent at Suez telegraphs to say that quarantine has again been established there on vessels arriving from Bombay and Aden.

WE hear that Mr. G. B. Stacey, Agent of the Eastern Electric Telegraph Company, who has been in Bombay 13½ years, has accepted the position of Manager of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, and will leave shortly for Singapore.

A CORRESPONDENT, "J. C. L.," writes :—Miss Mary Edith Pechey, of Leeds (who has just been appointed by the Fund Committee to come out as senior lady doctor to Bombay), is a doctor of medicine of Bern of 1877, a licenciate of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, and Licenciate in Midwifery, of Ireland. She studied at the London School for Women, in Edinburgh, and at Bern. She was lately House Surgeon at the Birmingham Midland Hospital for Women. In 1880 she contributed an interesting paper to a monthly periodical called the *Sanitary Record* on "Egypt as a Winter Residence for Invalids."

THE authorities of the Medical School at Lahore have taken measures to open classes for the medical instruction of women. The aim of the Lahore scheme, the *Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab* says, "is to educate the regular *dais* and female practitioners in all the elements of medicine and surgery, and especially in the treatment of women and children. These women will not perhaps be turned out as qualified surgeons and physicians, but they will have all the practical qualifications of a hospital assistant, combined with a special and superior knowledge of midwifery and such matters ; instead of being as at present totally ignorant of their work."

MR. VAN RUITH has on view at his gallery at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s a number of pictures, representative of local scenes and characters, which he has specially painted for the forthcoming Exhibition at Calcutta. One of the best of the lot is a picture depicting a scene at a well at Boreebunder. The grouping of the figures has been cleverly executed, and in the colouring great skill and ingenuity has been displayed in overcoming the vagaries of native taste in the matter of gaudy attire. Another excellent picture is one entitled "Startling News," in which a native tailor is represented as listening in wonder and astonishment to one of his patrons, who is reading out some absorbing item of intelligence from the *Rast Goftar*. An exceedingly faithful "counterfeit presentment" of Mr. Venayek Gungadhur Shastri is also among those to be exhibited. Mr. Van Ruith has several other specimens of his handiwork that he intends to send to Calcutta, all of which afford striking evidence of the cunning of his hand.

WRITING to a Calcutta contemporary in regard to the question of fresh food supply from Australia, M. Joubert, whilst admitting that the amount of mischief which would arise from the fact that a statement was made at a meeting of the Calcutta Exhibition Commission at Melbourne that the Government of India was adverse to the importation of fresh food from the colonies, is simply incalculable, does not join in the belief of our contemporary that any such communication had ever been made. In order, however, to sift the matter he has written officially to the head of the Exhibition Commission on the subject. "India, within 18 days' easy steam from Port Darwin and barely 3 weeks from North Queensland," he says, "is naturally looked upon as a new field to be tested. The Colonies have contemplated an experiment during the forthcoming Exhibition. Vessels have been fitted up at great cost, a freezing house will be erected in Calcutta. Meat, fish, game, fruits, vegetables, and dairy produce will be sent as an experiment. Is all this to be upset by a statement made under the cloak of a communication from the Indian Government? Is there any truth in this statement? From whom does it emanate? I cannot but think," he adds, "that the whole affair is a fiction, got up to serve some private purpose. The sooner it is exposed the better."

THE returns of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Calcutta for the year 1882-83 show that 37 new companies with capitals amounting to Rs. 1,60,63,000 were registered during the year. The most important of these was the Inland Flotilla Company, with a capital of Rs. 50,00,000 and next to this came the Kankwarrah Company, for weaving and spinning, the Hooghly Mills Company, and the Bengal Telephone Company. There were thirteen tea companies registered, and four to manufacture ice, the others including many different schemes. Twelve companies increased their capital by Rs. 22,70,000, though one of these ought to have been shown in the previous year ; twelve had commenced winding up or been finally wound up, and at the end of March, 1883, there were 218 companies on the register, with a nominal capital of Rs. 10,23,33,500 of which Rs.7,42,94,968 had been paid up.

THE *Englishman* complains that little or nothing is being done to provide accommodation for visitors to Calcutta during the forthcoming exhibition season. The hotel and boarding-house keepers, it says, can extend their accommodation only at a cost altogether out of proportion to the gain likely to accrue from a few weeks' pressure. Building for such a purpose would be out of the question, and suitable houses can be obtained, if at all, only on very onerous conditions and at an enormously enhanced rent. The proprietors of hotels, our contemporary hears, look to having tents lent them *ad libitum* by the Ordnance Department, which they would set up on the Maidan ; but it points out that there are grave sanitary objections to converting the maidan into a visitors' camp. Altogether the prospect is not very cheering.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN'S scheme for starting "agricultural banks" or loan societies in the Deccan could hardly, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks, have been put forward under better auspices than were afforded by Mr. Bright's presence in the chair at Wednesday's meeting. "An interest in Indian affairs has always been a leading note in Mr. Bright's political career, and every one will allow his skill in putting a case graphically and bringing human sympathy to bear upon it. The problem, as stated, is a simple one. Of every hundred persons living in India eighty are engaged in agriculture ; and of every hundred so engaged eighty rely on the "sowkar," or village money-lender, as absolutely as "on the rainfall or the sunshine," to carry on their occupations. The sowkar never charges less than 12 per cent., and often as much 36 per cent. interest. In the latter case the margin of profit disappears, and chronic misery and discontent result. Sir W. Wedderburn's scheme is to induce English and other capitalists to advance money, which may be re-advanced to the ryots at reasonable rates. The ryot is 'a model paymaster,' and Sir J. Caird is confident that in all the more valuable crops India 'could compete favourably with any country.' On the other hand, our Indian trade here would be stimulated, and a new and safe investment would be opened up. It is certainly to be hoped that a scheme which promises so well for everybody concerned may have a fair trial in the Deccan, where it is first proposed to start it."

THE following is the verdict returned by the coroner's jury in the case of the Sunderland calamity :—

"We find that Frederick Mills and others met their deaths by suffocation on the stairs leading from the gallery in the Victoria Hall, on the 16th June, 1883, through the partial closing of a door on the landing, fixed in its position by a bolt in the floor, but by whom there is not sufficient evidence to show ; that the managers of the entertainment be censured for not having provided sufficient caretakers and assistants to preserve order in the hall on that afternoon, and we believe that a partnership existed between Mr. Coates and Mr. Fay. We consider the modes of entrance and exit in the hall are sufficient, except the door at which the fatality occurred, and we would recommend its removal at once. We attach no blame to the caretaker, but suggest that in future the proprietor of the hall should instruct him to show to all the persons who engage the hall all its means of ingress and egress."

THE heat in London on Monday (July 2) is said to have exceeded anything experienced since 1869. The thermometer ranged at noon from 87 deg. to 89 deg. in the shade, with south-south-westerly winds, till about 3 p.m., when there was a change to south-east. At Chatham Major-General the Hon. R. Monck, in consequence of the intense heat, issued an order directing that the troops were to be released from all parades between ten in the morning and five in the afternoon.

THE *World* has the following paragraph :—"It is anticipated that either Lord Dufferin or Mr. Goschen will succeed Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India. Lord and Lady Dufferin will leave town in about a fortnight for their place in the north of Ireland, where they propose to stay for several weeks. The new Viceroy will have to leave England in October, as Lord and Lady Ripon are anxious to return home as soon as possible."

THE Queen on July 5th decorated with the Royal Red Cross several of the nurses who tended the British sick and wounded soldiers during the Egyptain and Zulu campaigns. The Court Circular says :—"The following ladies and nurses had the honour of receiving from the Queen the decoration of the Royal Red Cross. Under Class 4 of the warrant : Viscountess Strangford and the Hon. Lady Loyd-Lindsay. Under Clause 5 of the warrant : Mrs. Deeble, Miss A. E. Caulfield, Miss H. Stewart, Mrs. M. A. Fellowes, Miss H. Campbell Norman, Miss B. Story, Miss E. Wheldon, and Miss J. M. Gray."

THE Malagasy Envoys, having terminated their mission in England, were to leave Liverpool by the Clan Line steamer on July 7, proceeding to Madagascar by way of the Cape. Their Excellencies took leave of Earl Granville at the Foreign Office on July 5.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says :—A petition from India signed by more than half a million natives of different castes in favour of Mr. Ilbert's Bill is expected by an early mail from the East. It is intended for presentation to Her Majesty as well as to both Houses of Parliament.

SAYS *Truth* :—"I hardly think that the agitation which is being got up amongst Anglo-Indians, both in India and at home, against the Ilbert Bill will prove successful. There are about 150,000 Europeans in India, and about 200,000,000 natives. Some of these natives are unquestionably as intelligent, as educated, and as honest as any of the Europeans. The Bill provides that a native may, when appointed a magistrate, administer justice in criminal cases where Englishmen are concerned. Against this the Anglo-Indians are up in arms, not because they deny the competency of the natives who might be appointed to the Bench, but because this jurisdiction over Englishmen would, in their opinion, lead the natives to the conclusion, that they are not a subordinate race. On precisely similar grounds, any free negro who was found in South Carolina in the days of slavery was conveyed to prison. The Anglo-Indians are right, if we are prepared to admit that all Indians are permanently to be treated as the social and political inferiors of Europeans. But this is precisely what we are not prepared to admit."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* to protest against the assertion that the agitation against the Ilbert Bill is subsiding, and maintains that "it is only now beginning in sober earnest." Whereupon the *Pall Mall* remarks :—It is quite true that, whatever may be the case with regard to its earnestness, it is only now beginning to be sober. As long as the Bill was denounced in terms of ignorant exaggeration as undermining the English Government of India, endangering the lives of Europeans, and so on, sane people could only keep quiet and wait for the storm to blow over. But the time has now come when it is possible to discuss the Bill on its merits and in its historical connection, as one of a long series of measures necessitated by the principles we have once for all adopted in the government of India.

THE Lord Chief Justice and Justices Denman, Field, Hawkins, and Mathew sat specially on Tuesday, July 3 to give judgment in the case of "The Queen *v.* Yates," which was a criminal information for libel filed by the Earl of Lonsdale against the defendant as the proprietor of the *World*. A rule *nisi* had been obtained to quash the information on the ground that before the proceedings were commenced the written fiat of the Director of Public Prosecutions had not been obtained as required by the 3rd section of the Newspapers Act of 1881, and that therefore the information must be quashed. On this point their lordships reserved judgment, which was now given, and as the court could not agree the learned judges delivered separate judgments. Mr. Justice Mathew, Mr. Justice Field, and Mr. Justice Denman were of opinion that the criminal information should not be set aside, while Mr. Justice Hawkins and the Lord Chief Justice held that the fiat of the Public Prosecutor was essential as a condition precedent to the filing of the information. In accordance with the judgment of the majority, the rule to quash the information was discharged.

REFERRING to the Russian expedition which under Colonel Prejevalsky, is to start next month for Tibet, the Lahore paper says :—"If Colonel, Prejevalsky gets to Lassa, it will be the first step towards substituting a Russian Political Agent for the Chinese Ambans, and for using the power and influence of the Lama for the benefit of Russia instead of China. It may be said that British interests would not be directly affected ; but as Russia would gain a preponderating influence in Asia sufficiently great to set in motion a force which, in former days, has laid half Europe desolate, it cannot be said that the matter has no concern for us. And in trying to penetrate Tibet, the Russians have another immediate object, in which we have an undeniable concern. This object is to intrigue with Nepal, as they have intrigued with Cabul."

A TERRIBLE tram accident occurred in Huddersfield on Tuesday, July 3. Some time ago the Corporation, at a cost of £40,000, laid complete tram lines to most of the suburbs, and agreed to try steam, and for the last few weeks three suburbs have been served in this way—Lockwood, Fartown, and Lindley. The last-named is situated about a mile and a half from the town, and is approached by an incline more than a mile in length. A tram left Lindley about half-past two in the afternoon, and as usual was well filled. On coming down the incline it is stated that the brake did not act. On reaching Westgate, where it had to turn to go into St. George's-square, it was proceeding so rapidly that it turned completely over. Several inside passengers who saw that the catastrophe must occur attempted to escape by breaking through the side windows, and unfortunately the car, falling on the same side, crushed two women very badly. All the outside passengers were thrown on to the pavement. Seven deaths had already occurred by Friday as the result of the accident, and sixteen persons were injured, some so severely that their recovery was quite hopeless.

MR. STEINITZ, who won the second prize in the late Chess Tournament, has formally challenged Dr. Zukertort, who gained the first prize of £300, to play a match for the championship and stakes of £200 a side or upwards. The match to consist of eight or ten games. The challenge has not yet been accepted, and in any case the match is not likely to be played until the winter, as Dr. Zukertort is about to pay visits to Germany and to America.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB, who a few years ago swam across the Channel from Dover to Calais, lately undertook to attempt the more difficult and dangerous feat of swimming down the rapids below the Falls of Niagara. The residents in the neighbourhood of the Falls believed that he must infallibly perish; but Captain Webb thought that the feat was not an impossible one. Captain Webb was to attempt this perilous feat about July 20, and the 10,000 dols, which were to reward his hardihood, if successful, were subscribed by the railway companies, which expect to bring 100,000 spectators to the Falls on this occasion.

THE Lord Chief Justice on Monday (July 2), addressing Sir Hardinge Giffard, Q. C., the leading counsel for the plaintiff in the action of Belt *v.* Lawes, said :—"Sir Hardinge, what we desire to say is this, and at present we need not say more, that in the case of Belt *v.* Lawes there is a division of opinion in the court. The majority of the court are of opinion that there should be a new trial, but I am bound to say not on the same grounds, and not to the same extent. Having said so much, all the court are of opinion that we should communicate with you, and of course with Mr. Russell, but as he is not here you will do so for us, in order to see whether, under these circumstances, you cannot approach one another. If you can, let us know, and if you cannot you will let us know ; and then we will give judgment." Sir H. Giffard then retired, and the matter dropped. The *Times* understands that whereas Lord Coleridge is in favour of a new trial on general grounds, and particularly with regard to the summing up of Mr. Baron Huddleston, Mr. Justice Denman bases his opinion only on the excessive amount of damages. For this reason it is suggested, as appears in the Chief Justice's remarks, that Sir Hardinge Giffard and Mr. Charles Russell should confer in order to ascertain whether a compromise may not be arrived at. Mr. Justice Manisty is of opinion that the verdict should stand. The point has not yet been decided.

MILITARY NEWS.

WITH reference to the Duke of Connaught's Indian appointments, the London military correspondent of the *Englishman*, writing on June 29, says His Royal Highness "will proceed to India in the autumn to assume command of the Meerut Division. His Royal Highness will ultimately succeed to the command of the Bombay Army upon the retirement of Lieutenant-General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C. B. The statement, however, that the Duke of Connaught will take over that appointment in the spring is entirely premature, and I see by telegram from Bombay that it has been denied there."

A SOLDIER CHARGED WITH WOUNDING A COMRADE.—At a District Court-martial, held at Ferozepore on the 3rd and 5th July, 1883, Private E. Linklater, 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, was charged with committing a civil offence, that is to say, wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, in that, at Ferozepore on the 1st June, 1883, he feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously wounded Private Anthony O'Donnel, with intent in so doing to do some grievous bodily harm thereby. The prisoner was found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for two years. The sentence has been confirmed by Major General R. Hume, C.B., Commanding Lahore Division, who has remitted one year of the imprisonment awarded, on account of the prisoner's previous good character, and in the absence of evidence of premeditation, the serious crime of which the prisoner has been convicted having resulted from sudden passion under considerable provocation.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

DESERTERS FROM THE MADRAS NATIVE ARMY.—It has hitherto been the practice for officers commanding divisions, districts, or forces to direct the re-admission on the strength of corps of deserters, or of men returned absent without leave, irrespective of references to Army Headquarters, except in cases when such deserters are in excess of the establishment, when application has invariably been made for the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. These instructions have now been modified by His Excellency, so that in the future any soldier accused of desertion will be taken on the strength of his regiment, the fact being recorded in the regimental books with the entry "rejoined from desertion" duly entered. His re-admission will be antedated from date of surrender or apprehension, in view to subsequent arraignment by court-martial. If acquitted of the charge of desertion, the soldier or other person becomes entitled to all arrears of pay and allowances that may have accrued to him prior to the date of quitting his regiment, but no soldier will be re-admitted if physically unfit, as previous service is held to give no claim to re-enlistment.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

DECORATED OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS ARMY.—The number of officers of the Madras Army who, according to the latest published accounts, have received the decorations of the Bath, the Star of India, &c., appears to be as follows :—Military Knights Commanders of the Bath, one ; Military Companions, nine. Military Knights Grand Cross, Civil Knights Commanders, and Civil Companions, none. The Star of India—Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Commanders, none. Companions, six, which, however, must be reduced by one owing to the lamented death of Col. Drever. Of the Order of the Indian Empire there are four Companions, which seems to be the only grade in the Order. Of officers decorated with the Victoria Cross there is only one, viz., Col. Prendergast, of the Royal Engineers. Six officers of the Madras Army have received Turkish decorations, viz., four that of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, and two that of the Osmanieh. The orders of the Garter, the Thistle, and St. Patrick appear to have no representatives in the Madras Army, and the same may be said of the foreign orders of the Crescent and St. Ferdinand ; nor are there any Knights Batchelors in the ranks of the old Coast Army.—*Madras Times.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, July 21.—The barometer has risen, except at Sutna and a few stations in the Peninsula and Burmah. The depression noticed yesterday appears to have filled up, or travelled away, and the barometric rise is greatest at Allahabad. A steady westerly and south-westerly wind blows in all parts of the country except in Assam and along the foot of the hills, where easterly to northerly breezes are reported. There has been no rainfall over the south and east of the peninsula, Bombay, Rajputana, and the greater part of the Punjab. Elsewhere, the fall has been moderately heavy. Rain to-day :—Agra, Allahabad, and Akyab, 3 inches ; Lucknow, Sibsagar, Belgaum, and Moulmein, 2 inches ; Benares, Burdwan, Chittagong, Sutna, Goa, and Tounghoo, 1 inch ; Bareilly, Darjeeling, and Dacca, ½ inch. Previously, Hamirpur had 3 inches ; Gya, Cawnpore, and Hyderabad, 1 inch; Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Rajahmundry, Bahraich, Fyzabad, Mozufferpur, Silchar, Satara, Nellore, Calicut, and Prome, ½ inch.

July 22.—The general increase of pressure noticed yesterday has ceased, and a decrease is now in progress, except at a few stations in the south and west, and in Orissa. Slight local depressions are forming over Bengal. The wind remains westerly and south-westerly except in the immediate neighbourhood of the abovementioned depressions, where also the rainfall has been somewhat heavy. In the north-west the weather has been dry. Rain to-day :—Mangalore, 3 inches ; Gya, Mercara, and Moulmein, over 2 inches ; Patna, False Point, Sutna, Akyab, and Diamond Island, 1 inch ; Dacca, Cuttack, Bombay, and Belgaum, ½ inch. Previously, Rajahmundry and Aligarh had 3 inches ; Gorakapur, Mozufferpur, Ratnagherry, and Mercara, 1 inch ; Bahraich, Mirzapur, Bhagulpore, Satara, Cochin, and Chitaldrug, ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	52 86	54 35	51 15	57 87
22 Sunday	0 17	....	....	....
23 Monday	.....	0 46	0 43	0 26
Total	53 03	54 81	51 58	58 13
Corresponding date last year	53 34	62 84	59 73	62 60

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(23RD JULY, 1883.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·527	86·0	W S W	23	0·00
Surat	·681	83·1	W	20	0·00
Bombay	·711	83·3	W	18	0·20
Rutnagherry	·779	79·3	W	15	0·87
Karwar	·806	77·1	strong.	..	1·38
Mangalore	·876	74·5	calm.	1	0·60
Calicut	·895	76·6	calm.	7	0·84
Cochin	·923	75·1	N N W	1	1·44
Masulipatam	·673	84·8	W S W.	5	0·09
Madras	·772	86·3	S W	8	0·00
Negapatam	·789	89·9	S W	6	0·00

SURAT RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AT BROACH.

DESAI KULLANRAIJEE HUKOOMUTRAIJEE telegraphs to us from Broach :—"A meeting in support of the Surat Relief Fund was called by myself, Mr. Peroshawjee, Mr. Dinshawjee, and Vukeel Jamiatram. Subscriptions have been collected up to date to the amount of Rs. 1,000 as follows :—Dessai Kullanraijee, Rs. 300 ; Khan Bahadoor's family, Rs. 200 ; Sorabjee Vukharia, Rs. 95 ; Adurjee Dalal, Rs. 51 ; District Police Superintendent, Rs. 50 ; Munchershaw Marsell, Rs. 31 ; Furdoonjee Jeewunjee, Rs. 25 ; Bhagwandas Registrar, Rs. 25 ; Dinshawjee Dustoor, Rs. 25 ; Chundoolal Muthuradas, Rs. 25 ; Parvati Shunker Master, Rs. 20 ; and several other gentleman Rs. 153."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, Captain A. C. Loggin, will sail to-day for London, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr. H. W. Gibson.
Mr. and Mrs. Grievson.
Mr. L. Heath.
Hon. H. L. Dampier.
Rev. W. C. Furneaux.
Mr. J. Tweedie.
Captain H. W. Dent.
Mr. A. Schofield.
Mr. Turner.
Mr. Octavius Steel.
Mr. J. W. Towney.
Mr. H. L. Hebbent.
Mr. Ellis.
Capt. W. A. Maynard.

The following passages have been engaged :—

The s. s. Indus, Captain S. D. Shallard, sailing on 31st July :—

FOR LONDON.

Dr. J. Arnott.
Mr. F. Forbes Adam.
Mr. E. W. Campbell.
Mr. D. Morris.
Major W. P. Harrison.

THE MAIYAS' GRIEVANCES.

THE following copy of a second petition from the Maiyas of Junaghur, to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has been sent to us for publication :—

The humble petition of Gamettis Dharabhai Amrabhai, Aja Mallu and others of Sherghad, &c., Maiyas under the State of Junaghur in Kathiawar,

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That in continuation of their petition of the 15th June last, your Excellency's petitioners respectfully beg to submit that on their arrival here from Simla they came to learn that steps are taken by the Political Agent of Kathiawar to appoint native members from among the Karbharees of States in Kathiawar in the Commission appointed by your Excellency's Government to inquire into the grievances of your petitioners. They respectfully beg to solicit and point out that petitioners are a poor and uninfluential class, a down trodden race ; theirs is an unequal contest—a contest of right against migh—tand that they are struggling against powerful interests arranged against them ; while the State of Junaghur is a First Class, wealthy and most influential State. Any Karbharee of a State in Kathiawar may be supposed in favour of that State owing to the mutual connection which all the States naturally bears with each other in such matters. Petitioners humbly pray your Excellency in Council to be graciously pleased to direct that no Karbharee of a State in Kathiawar be nominated to sit in the Commission.

Your Excellency's humble petitioners respectfully beg to add that they have full confidence in the justice and ability of S. Hammick, Esquire, the Acting Judicial Assistant in Kathiawar, who has been appointed by Government to preside over the Commission. He alone be directed to inquire into their grievances, and the nomination of native members be dispensed with. However, if your Excellency in Council deem it necessary to have native members in the Commission, they with due deference beg to solicit that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to nominate directly, without the interference of the Political Agent, Kathiawar, two native members of independence, high respect, unimpeachable character and integrity from among the Government servants from Zilla.

Petitioners further beg to submit that from para. 32 of your Excellency's Government Resolution No. 2003, of the 28th April last, they understand the Commission to make inquiries to ascertain the quality of the lands enjoyed by the Maiyas and to determine what is a just and equitable rate at which to levy the annual Udhar Rakam, as desired by His Highness the Nowab of Junaghur, by his letter of the 28th March, 1883, to your Excellency ; but your petitioners humbly beg to protest that their principal contentions (supported by documentary proofs) are that—(1) the State of Junaghur is not entitled to levy a new tax of "Santi Vero" on the lands of description held by petitioners, and (2) that they are not liable to pay such a tax at all. The decision passed by the Secretary of State, No. 35 of 14th December, 1875, in the case of the Maiyas of Mithapore, on the strength of which the State of Junaghur is now allowed to impose the tax in question, could not be applied to your petitioners' case, as they were not concerned in that case, and the Maiyas of Mithapore held no grant such as that to your petitioners. Further, they were never heard in the matter, nor were they even allowed an opportunity to show cause why the said despatch should not be applied to them.

Your humble petitioners therefore respectfully beg to pray :—

I. That the Political Agent in Kathiawar may be directed not to appoint the native members of the Commission from among the Karbharees of States in Kathiawar.

II. That S. Hammick, Esquire, the Acting Judicial Assistant in Kathiawar, may alone be directed to conduct the business of the Commission and to make inquiries.

III. That if your Excellency in Council deem it necessary to appoint native members in the Commission to assist Mr. Hammick, your Excellency in Council may be pleased to nominate directly two native gentlemen of high respect and integrity from among the Government servants from Zilla, who have no connection with any State in Kathiawar.

IV. That the Commission may be specially directed to inquire and determine the important questions :—

1st. Wheater the State of Junaghur is entitled to levy the new tax of Santi Vero on the lands of description held by petitoners.

2nd. Whether petitioners are liable to pay such a tax at all.

In conclusion your humble petitioners most humbly beg to solicit that your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to take their aforesaid prayers into your Excellency's kind and favourable consideration at your Excellency's earliest convenience and to direct to issue the necessary orders in the matter to the Political Agent in Kathiawar.

By doing the above act of favour, your petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Rajkot, 9th July, 1883.

MR. BRIGHT ON INDIA.

THE Right Hon. J. Bright, M.P., presided on July 4 at a meeting of the East India Association, held at Lower Exeter Hall, when Sir W. Wedderburn read a paper entitled "The Poona Ryot's Bank : a Practical Experiment." Amongst those present were Lord Reay, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir J. Caird, C.S.I., Sir G. Birdwood, C.S.I., Sir G. Campbell, M.P., C.S.I., General Sir O. Cavanagh, K.C.S.I., Mr. Barclay, M.P., Major Evans Bell, Mr. Seymour Keay, Baboo Lalmohun Ghose, and several native gentlemen from India.

Mr. Bright, who was heartily cheered on rising to open the meeting, said :—I feel that perhaps I need not enter into any apology or explanation of my being present here to-day, and of my taking the bold step of occupying the chair at this interesting meeting. It is known to many here, I dare say, that I have for a very long time taken a great interest in Indian affairs ; and five-and-twenty or thirty years ago I devoted very much time and attention to them in connection with changes in Indian government and legislation which I thought necessary for the advantage of that country. (Cheers.) I feel that I ought rather to be here, not so much to teach as to learn, because I doubt not there are on this platform and in the meeting many persons who have spent years in India, and who know infinitely more about it than I can pretend to know, notwithstanding much conversation on the subject and considerable reading in connection with its interests. Now it is satisfactory to feel that we are here to-day for the purpose of discussing a question which has nothing in it that can excite strong controversy or anything in the nature of passion. We are not here to discuss the form in which Indian Government should be carried on or the policy of the Indian Government, whether that of the present Governor-General or his predecessors, or the possible policy of any future successor whom he may have. We do not require to discuss any of the questions which are now in controversy as between the covenanted Civil service, or the European non-covenanted persons in India, or the natives of that country. I think the question that we have to consider is one of the greatest possible moment ; at the same time, happily, it is one which need not excite, and I think cannot excite, any very strong difference of opinion. (Hear, hear.) Now, I have said that I thought the question was one of the greatest moment. I am bound to say I think that, great as it is, important as it is now, every day its importance is increasing, and that if now it should be neglected the time must come before long when it will force itself on the opinion and policy of the Government of India and the Government at home. It is known of course to everybody who has been in India and to everybody in this country who knows anything about India that the population of that vast country is to a larger extent than most other countries agricultural. I am told—I think it is in some of the estimates—that not less than eighty out of every hundred of the persons living in India are engaged more or less directly in its agriculture ; and it is said that if we were to take every hundred persons connected with Indian agriculture—the peasantry, or ryots, or cultivators, whatever we call them—we should discover that there were about 20 out of 100 who were in a condition to carry on their operations as farmers without assistance from bankers or other persons who lend money. Then, we are told that probably there are a large number—some say as high as 30 out of 100—who are so hopelessly poor that it would seem to be almost impossible that they should borrow, or that borrowing they should ever be able to repay ; and it is said that of the remainder 50 out of every 100 are in a condition such that it might be judicious under some circumstances to lend them money—that is, to lend them assisting capital—with a fair chance that the loan would in some reasonable time be rapaid. Now, if that be anything like a fair condition of the agricultural population the question seems to be,—Can anything be done to assist these 50 out of 100 to whom loans might be offered, or might be made with the expectation that it would greatly improve their agriculture and increase the produce of their farms, increase also the comfort of their families, and that there would be a fair probability that the loans with a reasonable interest would be repaid? The fact, if it be a fact, that 80 per cent. of the population—of the agricultural population—have required to borrow, is an astounding and a distressing fact. How it comes that 30 per cent. are so hopelessly poor that you can scarcely expect to improve their condition by lending to them, and that 50 per cent. require loans and require them with a fair chance of their being able at some time to repay them, whilst it would seem that the vast bulk of the agricultural population is in a condition which is very unsatisfactory? How it arises I know not. I am not here to explain it. Probably some gentlemen more acquainted with the country than I am can give an explanation which I dare not venture upon. I suppose in some cases the taxes have been too heavy, and the ordinary reason why people in every country, or some of the people, are poor is that they are ignorant of the occupation in which they are employed or are imprudent in some of the transactions into which they enter. Of course bad seasons might bring this state of distress much more widely home to the people ; but I do not understand that this state of things arises from bad seasons just at this moment, but that it is rather a common condition of the agricultural population in India. Now one thing is suprising to any person connected with business in England, which is to be told that these small cultivators in India, if they borrow money from the native bankers of the district, pay a rate of interest which in this country we should feel to be altogether destructive to any industry, that 12 per cent. is a very moderate rate of interest indeed, that some pay 24 per cent., and that some—I do not know whether they pay—but they undertake or engage to pay, as much perhaps as 30 or 36 per cent. Well, it is obvious to any one who knows anything of these matters, that capital employed in agriculture in any country must be absolutely unprofitable to the cultivator if he has to pay a rate of interest which is even that of the middle sum I have named, viz., 24 per cent. Now, the object of the meeting to-day is to discuss the question of a scheme which proposes to offer to the Indian cultivator a reasonable amount of loan for a reasonable interest. You will improve the mode in which the interest is annually collected, so that it will not be necessary to go through the courts and to make an absolute ruin and beggar of the man who is behind in the regular payment of his interest. There is one very curious and to me interesting feature in the case, as it will be submitted to us, and that is that the bankers, those who lend money at these extreme rates of interest, are themselves sensible that it would be an advantage to them to have the rate of interest made lower, to have the security made better, and if the interest could be collected in a manner which would cause less suffering to the borrower and to the tenant, and that the bankers themselves are willing to contribute to a large extent to the funds which should enable some banking system to be established which should give this great relief to the cultivating population of India. (Hear, hear.) I am not at all sure that the bankers would be all of this opinion, or that they would be willing or able to subscribe towards the funds of the banks as much as it might be necessary to have in order to carry on the work which is intended, and it would be a very great advantage to India if this system could be established in such a way that confidence in its solidity and security would be created in England, and that the managers of these loan societies or banks—loan societies is perhaps the better name—should be able to secure additional funds in this country, invested by capitalists here, in order that they might have the power more widely and extensively and completely to carry out a system which seems likely, in my view and that of many more competent to judge than I am, to be of the utmost advantage to the peasant cultivators in India. (Cheers.) Now the relief which would be offered to the ryots by a scheme of this kind is one that would give them great freedom—from the grip, shall I say?—of the money lender, whose rate of interest is so high that it is almost, and in many cases quite, impossible that it should be paid. While it would set them free from this extreme pressure, it would give the ryot hope with regard to the future, and every man that has a little farm would cultivate it with more resolution and, I doubt not, with more success if he had the confidence and the fair hope that his industry would be fairly repaid. A scheme something like this has been tried in some European countries, and I believe has succeeded so as to give a fair expectation that we may look for its success in India. The experiment which is now about to be proposed is one not on a great scale all over that country, or over any considerable portion of it, but with regard to a particular district, so that the experiment may be tried at an early period, may be fairly worked, and at no very long period the managers of it would be able to state to the people and to the bankers all over India and to persons in England who have money to invest what the result has been. If the result is favourable in this district where the experiment is first to be tried, of course the effect would be great in India and great here, for there are many persons there and here who have money to invest, and just now every person who has money to invest—they are in the minority everywhere—(laughter)—feels very great difficulty in obtaining what he considers any fair interest for his capital. The prospect, the political prospect in India would be greatly improved if such a scheme as this should succeed, because if you have a vast population in a state of constant distress they must be in a state of constant discontent of some kind. (Hear, hear.) If it were possible by some large and widely extended scheme of this kind to bring comfort into the homes of the cultivators, there can be no doubt that with better comfort and a greater degree of happiness in their families there would be a greater degree of contentment, and they would look up with somewhat more of satisfaction to the Government which controls their affairs. As to England, I need not tell you how much advantage it would be here to men all over the country, and especially to the county from which I come, and in the trade with which I have been all my life, to some considerable extent, connected. At present our trade with India, if you look at it in the sum, is very large ; but if you look at it as compared with the vast population of the Indian Empire, it is but small. Everything you do, everything that is done to add to the comfort and independence of the cultivating population in India—the investment of money there by their bankers, the investment of money from England under these associations—there can be no doubt that all that would tend to increasing the consumption in that country of all the manufactures of this country which it is customary to export there ; and therefore we have as a people here, with our population increasing, seeking for employment, wishing for good wages, and looking for comfort in their homes, a matter which is indirectly to a very large extent important for us, and which should enable us, or at least induce us, if possible, to give a favourable consideration to any rational, any just, any solid scheme by which the condition of the native population can be improved. (Cheers.) This meeting, though not composed of thousands, as many meetings in this country are—("hear, hear," and laughter)—is notwithstanding very important and very influential as respects the particular question that is to be brought before us. If there be one place in the world and one people in the world whose interests we are bound to consider, it appears to me that that country is India—(cheers)—and that people is the population of India. Mostly by the policy of our fathers that vast Empire, with its countless population is placed under the government of England. It may remain so for a long period—(hear, hear)—but be it long or be it short, we at least, who have not the responsibility of conquest and do not look for further acquisitions of territory there—(hear, hear)—we have a great and solemn duty laid before us, a duty in which our own interests are concerned just as much as the interests of the population of India. If there has been wrong done to the people of that Empire in past times—and doubtless there has been much wrong done—let us in our day and generation at least, if it be possible, make such compensation as is in our power, by dealing out to them in every form that comes before us that mercy and that justice which a distant and a conquered people have a right to demand from us. (Cheers.)

Sir W. Wedderburn then read his paper in which he said that in the Deccan the ordinary monthly rates of interest were 1, 2, and 3 per cent., according to the credit of the borrower ; that is, the ryot with good credit could get money at 12 per cent. per annum ; the man of middling condition paid 24 per cent. ; while 36 per cent., and even more, was demanded from the man who needed money badly. For the average borrower they might take 24 per cent. as the rate. It was quite evident that no system of agriculture could pay if burdened with such a charge upon the capital employed. For nearly half a century the relation of the ryot to the saukar had exercised the mind of the Bombay Government. It was seen on the one hand that the ryot could not exist without the money-lender ; and, on the other hand, that by constant borrowing he was falling into hopeless debt. The problem was how to supply him with capital without the loan becoming the cause of his ruin. It became the idea of the ryot's friends to organize a financial institution which should deal on some recognised principles compatible with the ryot's well-being, instead of leaving him to the tender mercies of hungry and competing creditors. The ryot was in India the goose which laid the golden eggs—a good and patient bird which would lay enough for all if properly cared for. The object was, not to let him be torn to pieces in a struggle for his flesh and his feathers. In March, 1881, a rough project for an agricultural bank was drawn up under the auspices of some leading capitalists in Bombay ; and the Hon. Mr. Mandlik undertook to introduce in the Local Council a Bill for its due incorporation, supposing that Government agreed to the concessions which were considered necessary for the success of the scheme. Among the concessions asked for, two of the most important related to the settlement of the ryot's old debts, and to the method by which the advances of the bank were to be recovered. It was represented to Government that this settlement would best be effected by means of a commission acting under legislative authority ; and it was also pointed out that such a liquidation formed part of the original scheme of the Hon. Mr. Hope for the relief of the distressed district. The Government of India had responded in the most liberal spirit to these representations ; agreeing to carry out a voluntary liquidation by way of experiment in one division of a Deccan district in the way proposed. They had also agreed to advance the cash necessary to compromise the claims, the amount to be collected from the ryots in moderate instalments over a term of years. A similar liberal spirit had been shown as regarded the collection of the bank's future advances. The policy of Government on these important questions was announced in November last by the Hon. Major Baring in his speech on the Bill to amend the Land Improvements Act, and it naturally gave great heart to those interested in the scheme. Meetings were held at Poona and a committee formed, and on the 23rd of November last an influential deputation of leading capitalists waited on Sir James Fergusson, who expressed his sympathy with the movement, and mentioned that he had personal experience of similar institutions in the Australian Colonies which had been very successful. Among the leading advantages in India would be the large margin of profit from cultivation when capital provides irrigation and manure, the merits of the ryot as an honest debtor, the existence of a skilled agency for money-lending, and the favourable attitude of Government.

Sir J. Caird said that when in India he was in the district where Sir W. Wedderburn acted as judge, and he heard the views of money-lenders on the subject, and he was glad to confirm Sir W. Wedderburn as to the reasonable way in which they regarded the proposal. In the native states a debt was not allowed to more than double itself, and the land could not be seized for debt ; so that the native states were in these respects before our administration.

General Sir O. Cavenagh, Mr. Keen and Mr. Seymour Keay also spoke, the last-named gentleman attributing the poverty of the Indian cultivator to the action of the British Government in India. That government might be good, but was too expensive. The tenure, also, in the native states was more favourable to the tenant. He thought the rate of interest had been placed too low in the paper, and that 50 per cent. would be nearer the average than 24.

Mr. Muncherjee M. Bhownagari, a Parsee gentleman, strongly condemned the present system of native usury in India. The money-lenders there doled out their loans at a rate of interest that would considerably astonish the innocent money-lender of more civilised parts of the world.

Mr. Robert Elliott, a planter in Mysore, also addressed the meeting in support of the scheme.

Mr. Martin Wood also spoke.

Lord Stanley of Alderley advocated the employment of the native money-lenders in carrying out the work of the bank. In that way their hostility would be disarmed, and they might be induced to accept an equitable settlement of their demands.

Mr. Bright, in bringing the discussion to a close, said : I hope the effect of this meeting may be to bring this subject before the public, and that we may find that before long Sir Wm. Wedderburn and the gentlemen with whom he is so honourably associated may have a considerable support from the capitalists of this country, and that, joined to what will be done by the capitalists of India, this experiment will be soon tried. I can only express the wish that it may be successful, and that its good results may be extended widely to other parts of India. The right hon. gentleman then mentioned to the meeting that he had received a letter from Mr. Baxter, M.P., in which that gentleman approved highly of Sir Wm. Wedderburn's scheme.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the right hon. gentleman for presiding.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE KHEDIVE.

THE *Times* publishes an abstract of Lord Randolph Churchill's formal statement of his charges against the Khedive, which are contained in a volume of over eighty pages of memoranda, affidavits, and letters. Lord Randolph derives the materials of his memoranda mainly from the Bluebooks, with occasional support from newspaper correspondents who claim to have become possessed of documents unpublished by the Government. The affidavits and declarations are those of M. John Ninet ; of M. Sabunji, a Syrian Roman Catholic priest ; and of four unnamed witnesses, whose identity it is supposed to be unsafe to reveal. The main points which the evidence aims at establishing are, first, that the Khedive was privy to, and in fact instigated, the massacre of June 11, and that up to the time of the bombardment he played a treacherous part between Arabi and the English forces. Incidental charges are brought against Omar Lutfi personally ; but the bulk of the indictment is directed against the Khedive. Arabi, on the other hand, according to M. Sabunji and others, was both surprised and shocked at the news of the massacre. The *Times* says :—"The most important of the documents forwarded by Lord Randolph Churchill are the statements of four Egyptian witnesses, who are said to be of high position, but whose names are, for prudential reasons, for the time being suppressed. They contain the major portion of the evidence on which the charge has been made. The first of these statements asserts, among other things, that Omar Lutfi was distinctly heard to order an Arab to shoot a European who was standing at a window, and that he was heard to say to the police in speaking of them, "Let them die, the sons of dogs." "Truly," the writer says, "the march of events proclaims aloud the cause of the riot to be the Khedive, in concert with Omar Lutfi," and he adds that "these things are known to me, and if I were out of danger I could have them confirmed by witnesses who could not be controverted." In statement No. 2 it is said that Khandeel, who is now on his trial, possessed documents which clearly showed the manner in which the matter was arranged by the Governor and the Khedive, and that these papers were taken from him after his arrest. The writer of the third statement, who is understood to be a person of eminence, confirms the assertions of the others, and says that he would be prepared to assert them before any court, or "even to go to London to make them more complete, and to give any explanations necessary."

REPORTED SEIZURE OF THE NEW HEBRIDES BY THE FRENCH.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SYDNEY, July 6.

IT is stated that a French war steamer has hoisted the French flag on the New Hebrides.

In the House of Lords this evening (July 6), Viscount Sidmouth said just before coming down to the House he had received a telegram from Sydney to the effect that French vessels had hoisted the French flag in the New Hebrides. He wished to ask Earl Granville whether there was any truth in the statement.

Earl Granville asked the noble lord to adhere to the practice of the House in giving notice of such questions. Putting them without notice was inconvenient both to ministers and to the House.

In the House of Commons this afternoon (July 6), Sir H. Wolff asked what information the Government possessed with regard to the rumour in the morning papers about the New Hebrides.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice said no information had been received at the Foreign Office on this question. But as it would be more likely that such information would arrive first at the Colonial Office, he had spoken to the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and had his authority for saying that he had no information on the subject.

The New Hebrides form a group of islands lying between 15 deg. and 21 deg. south latitude, and 166 deg. and 171 deg. eastern longitude. They lie between Fiji and Queensland, north-east of New Caledonia. The most important are Espiritu Santo, 65 miles long by 20 broad ; Mallicolo, 60 miles long by 28 broad ; with Erromanga, Tanna, Aurora, and Aneityum ; making together a total area of 2,500 square miles. The number of inhabitants is between 150,000 and 200,000. The islands are hilly and well wooded. Their most important productions are ebony and sandal-wood, yams, bananas, cucumbers, cocoanuts, and sweet potatoes. The inhabitants were originally cannibals. Their advance in civilization has been considerable since, on the shores of Erromanga, John Williams, the missionary explorer, was martyred. The deputation which waited upon the Earl of Derby on Thursday, the 28th of June, brought before him a request, sent by the Victorian Government and the other Colonial Administrations that he would at once take steps for the annexation of the New Hebrides Group, the Solomon Islands, and other groups contiguous to the great Colonies in the Southern Ocean. The Earl of Derby, without committing himself to a policy in either direction, asked the deputation to supply him with information concerning the views of the Colonial Governments in writing for the information of the Cabinet, and the Agent General of New Zealand consented on behalf of his colleagues to draw up a statement.—*Evening Standard.*

THE NEW GUINEA ANNEXATION QUESTION.

IN the House of Lords on Monday (July 2), Lord Lamington discussed the proposal of Queensland to annex New Guinea, and the steps which were being taken by the several Australian colonies, acting conjointly, with a view to the annexation of the New Hebrides, the Solomon Islands, and other insular groups in the Pacific.

Lord Derby said with regard to the suspicions entertained of the intentions of France in that region, the French Government had already two Colonial wars upon their hands, and it was not likely that they would involve themselves in a third under existing circumstances. He could not say that the Queensland Government were justified in the step they had taken, but the effect of their action was simply nil. As to the action of her Majesty's Government, they were not prepared to undertake the annexation of New Guinea. The country was of vast extent, with a population of several millions, who would, no doubt, object to a foreign occupation, while the expense involved would be an additional element in the question. Another and very considerable difficulty would be that New Guinea could not be allowed to be a dependency of any one colony. As to the Pacific Islands, her Majesty's Government were prepared to strengthen the hands of those who had the administration of our possessions in the Pacific, and to consider how best to provide for the maintenance of good order and the security of British interests in that part of the world. In conclusion, the noble earl repeated the desire he had expressed to the Colonial Agents for the establishment of a confederation of the Australian colonies.

A TELEGRAM from Melbourne says :—The Hon. James Service, the Premier of Victoria, speaking in the Legislative Assembly on the subject of New Guinea, declined to accept as final the decision of the Imperial Government not to confirm the annexation. The decision of the Home Government to repudiate the annexation of New Guinea has caused a great dissatisfaction in Queensland. The Hon. Thomas McIlwraith has stated in the Legislative Assembly that the Queensland Government will leave nothing undone to give effect to the wishes of the Australian colonies in the matter.

IN the House of Commons on July 6, Mr. A. Bartlett gave notice that on the earliest opportunity he should move "that in view of the unanimous decree of her Majesty's Australian Colonies for the establishment of a British Protectorate over New Guinea and the adjacent islands, and the importance of preventing any Foreign Power from occupying those countries, this House prays her Majesty's Government to establish an Imperial Protectorate."

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE CLYDE.

ONE of the most appalling accidents which have darkened the annals of the West of Scotland occurred on Tuesday (July 3), on the River Clyde at the launching of a new steamer. The vessel was the Daphne, built at the yard of Messrs. Alexander Stephen and Sons, Linthouse, Glasgow, for the Glasgow and Londonderry Steam Packet Company. The Daphne is a small vessel of about 500 tons, and it had been arranged that she should be launched at half-past 11 o'clock in the forenoon. It was, however, 25 minutes past that hour when the christening ceremony was performed, and the vessel glided down the ways. The launching of ships is so well understood on the Clyde, and has hitherto been so singularly free from accidents, that as soon as the Daphne moved the spectators began to cheer, and these pleasant demonstrations increased. When the vessel, crowded from stem to stern with workmen and others, cleared the ways, and entered the water the cheering was, however, speedily checked, for the Daphne had only gone a few yards from the ends of the ways when she suddenly heeled over on the port side, and in an amazingly short time filled with water and sank. The tide being full, and the vessel, one of small size, nothing remained visible above water except the top of the port side. From the statements made by some of the workmen who were standing close to the river edge when the launch took place, the vessel seems to have gone over very suddenly. She moved on all right when the dogshores were cleared away, and it was only when she took the water that she showed a tendency to heel over. When quite clear of the ways those on shore and on board the two tugs in attendance were horrified to see the steamer heel right over, and commence to settle down in the water. The scene for a few brief moments was of the most appalling description. As she fell over upon her side a good many of the men who were on the upper deck could be seen climbing to each other and grasping at rails, chains, or any of the deck fittings that could afford a hold. There were but few cries for help, the catastrophe occurring so suddenly. In a few minutes she had gone clear out the sight in the middle of the river, and nothing could be seen but a few men struggling in the water. Ropes were thrown to the drowning men, and the tugs and one or two boats that were in attendance did all they could to save lives, but after the steamer disappeared very few men were found floating on the surface of the water. Several of the eye-witnesses state that one or two men who were swimming about, and evidently making for the bank, were caught by their drowning comrades, and dragged down. As soon as the workmen who were standing close to the end of the ways saw that the ship was really heeling over, spars were seized hold of, and, along with any blocks of wood lying about, were thrown into the river. Ropes were also thrown out to those who were struggling at the stern end of the vessel, which was pretty close inshore. The tugs in attendance ventured as near as they possibly could, but the danger of striking men struggling in the water was so great that, any assistance of this kind was practically neutralized. Two rowing boats were brought into requisition, and by their means about a dozen, men who clung to spars and pieces of wood were picked up. A few men were seen to scramble on to the keel of the vessel as she heeled over, but they disappeared. The fact seems to be that those who could not swim and who failed to get hold of a spar or other means of support were drowned. The vessel had a very large number of workmen on board, considering her limited dimensions, and it is said a considerable amount of materials on the deck, consisting of deck-planks and iron plates which had been removed for the purpose of allowing the boilers and engines to be put on board. It is thought by employés of the yard that about 200 men were on the steamer when she left the ways. Many men swam ashore, and the two tugs that lay on each side of the slip gave every possible assistance to the strugglers in the water. Small boats were quickly put out from the yard, and they did a great deal of useful service in saving life. Ropes, too, were thrown to the almost spent swimmers as they reached the pier skirting the yard.

Consternation spread like wildfire throughout Glasgow. As soon as the report of an accident at the launch got abroad, relatives of those employed in the yard flocked to it with feelings of intense anxiety, and even when they reached the yard and had inquired about their friends, they could not obtain much relief so great was the uncertainty on all hands as to the extent of the disaster. The men who escaped, of course, landed on both banks of the river, and they either went home to get their clothes changed or were driven off in some kind of vehicle to an infirmary. A large staff of doctors was summoned by telegraph and special messengers by the Messrs. Stephen, and every vehicle for the removal of the men brought ashore within call was utilized.

The cause of the accident cannot, of course, be stated with accuracy at present, but it would seem as if the chains by which the velocity of the ship was checked on the ways had not acted equally on both sides. On the port side the anchor fixed in the ground was dragged for a distance of about 60 yards, while on the starboard side the anchor was not moved more than six or seven yards. There had apparently been an undue strain on the port side, and that possibly increased by the current in the river, is believed to have caused the ship to cant over. At present, at any rate, no other cause can be assigned for the catastrophe. During the whole of the afternoon and evening the work of recovering the bodies went on, there being willing volunteers on all hands. Both the city and county police were largely called into requisition, and under their direction a vigorous search of the river was made, as well as attempts to arrive at the number of men who had lost their lives by the deplorable accident, but from the peculiar circumstances of the case nothing but an approximation to the actual number could be arrived at. It is thought that the number of men on board the vessel when she went down must have been close upon 200, and of these it is believed that over 100 have perished. At 5 o'clock only nine bodies had been recovered, but a good many more were got in the course of the evening and night.

Wednesday Night.

The extent of the calamity which occurred yesterday is even much greater than was anticipated. It is now known beyond all doubt that the loss of life is close upon 150. This morning at half-past 5 o'clock, the tide being then favourable, the work of searching for the bodies of the unfortunate men was resumed. Two boats having on board men with grapnels and other apparatus were employed for the purpose, but up to 10 o'clock, when the state of the tide necessitated the suspension of the search, only three more bodies had been recovered by this means. Five divers were also at work, however, and they in the same time brought up eight bodies from the sunken vessel, making 11 recovered during the forenoon, and 53 in all from the commencement of the search.

How the accident occurred is in the meantime a matter of conjecture, but the general opinion is that the boat was top-heavy. Another theory is that while the vessel was in motion down the ways she suddenly received a violent strain on the port side, which caused the slipping away of the anchors and chain attached thereto.—*The Times.*

A PARAGRAPH in Friday's papers says :—"The number of men supposed to be drowned by the capsizing of the Daphne on the Clyde has been reduced to one hundred and twenty by some missing persons reporting themselves. Preparations are now being made to raise the vessel, and on this being accomplished the remaining bodies will be recovered from the hold. The funerals of some of the victims took place yesterday."

THE following letter has been received by Messrs. Stephen from Mrs. Gladstone :—"Dear Sirs,—I could not read of the terrible disaster on the Clyde without writing a few lines to express on the part of my husband and myself, our deep sympathy. Words are too weak to convey how much we feel for the poor widows. The whole thing is brought home peculiarly to me because of my visit to Glasgow a few months ago."

A public meeting was called by the Lord Provost of Glasgow for Wednesday, the 11th instant.

Shortly after one o'clock on July 6, the divers, in the course of their investigations, came upon three more bodies, which were at once brought to shore.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

GREAT alarm was felt in Europe at the outbreak of cholera in Egypt. Last week, when it was found that the cholera was spreading, a military cordon was formed round the infected towns, and various measures were adopted to prevent as far as possible the further spread of the disease. A large number of fatal cases have occurred at Damietta, where the outbreak first showed itself. On Friday, there were 113 deaths; Saturday, 110; Sunday, 141; on Monday, 130; on Tuesday, 110; on Wednesday, 111. There have also been a large number of fatal cases at Mansurah. On Wednesday there were forty-three deaths, and isolated cases at Samanoud and at Sherbin. At Port Said several deaths have occurred, and a death occurred in Alexandria on Monday, and it is said there is reason to suspect it is not the first case. A cordon was immediately formed round the quarter attacked. The cordon has been increased to 1,900 men. In Alexandria something like a panic prevails. Rich families are chartering private steamers to carry them away, and on Monday the steamship Surat took 250 residents. Official instructions have been published enumerating the precautions necessary to be taken to guard against infection, and describing the treatment in case of seizure. All the wine shops are closed at midnight, and the sale of salt fish is forbidden, as is also that of green or overripe fruit. The Council of Public Health, which is sitting *en permanence* at Cairo, has given orders, by an understanding with the Minister of the Interior, that the population of Damietta shall be removed from their dwellings and scattered in tents and wooden structures, and that the infected quarter of the town shall then be partly disinfected and burned. The troops forming the sanitary cordon have orders to fire upon persons attempting to escape from the cholera districts. A sufficient quantity of medical stores have now been forwarded to the localities where the epidemic prevails.

In consequence of the outbreak all vessels from Egypt and the Red Sea will be detained in quarantine at Malta twenty-one days and at Constantinople ten days. All vessels arriving at Marseilles from the Suez Canal will have to undergo a quarantine extending to fifteen days from the date of their departure from Port Said, but in case of steamers that have passed the Canal in quarantine twenty-four hours' observation only will be imposed. Three weeks' strict quarantine has been established at Gibraltar for arrival from Egypt and Ottoman ports in the Red Sea. No passengers were allowed to land from vessels which left Egypt subsequent to the 28th June. Commissions composed of representatives of the German Government departments concerned are to assemble immediately in conjunction with the Imperial Board of Health to deliberate regarding the adoption of measures calculated to prevent the importation of the disease within the German borders. The Medical Council at Athens has increased the quarantine imposed on vessels arriving from Egyptian ports from five to ten days. M. Tirman, the Governor-General of Algiers, has prohibited the Arabs, of Algiers, making pilgrimages this year to Mecca on account of the danger of cholera. Orders have been received at Portsmouth, that the Indian troopships are not to pass through the Suez Canal this season, but to go round by the Cape, in consequence of the cholera.

The following letter from Sir William Gull was read in the House of Lords on Tuesday night by Lord Granville :—"Dear Lord Granville,—I have watched with some interest the character of the reported outbreak of cholera in Egypt. Up to this time I have not thought there was much ground of alarm either for Egypt or for the spread of an epidemic of the disease in Europe. When epidemics of cholera have been extensive and severe they have generally been preceded in the foregoing winter and spring by scattered cases, and there has been a history of outbreaks in some parts of the East. On this occasion it has not been so. The reported outbreak has been local and sudden, and I believe that at present we may expect it will subside and not become epidemic.—I am, yours very truly, William W. Gull."

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs as follows on Thursday night :—"The official bulletins report 113 deaths from cholera in Damietta, forty-three out of forty-six cases at Mansurah, four at Samanoud, four at Sherbeen, and two at Port Said. From Cairo there is no news obtainable. My correspondent there writes that it is impossible to telegraph any reports, as the Government forbids their transmission. It seems worthy of remark that hitherto the spread of the disease has been southward, not deviating to the east or to the west, probably owing to the prevailing north wind. A local paper reports two suspicious seizures to-day at Alexandria. The total number of persons leaving last week was 4,000, but to-day the panic seems to have somewhat abated, and local firms who had been chartering vessels in view of a continued exodus have suspended their preparations."

CHARGE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

IN support of a charge against the Government of negligence of sanitary precautions, the correspondent of the *Times* at Alexandria telegraphs the following :—

Travellers some weeks ago reported that the stench of Damietta was perceivable ten miles away. The English residents at Mansourah months ago stated that the passage of dead animals down the river, five or six at a time, was evident to both eyes and nose. For months back the newspapers have drawn attention to the presence of carcasses in the water. To keep up the supply of water in the Alexandria Canal, the Government, with a view to save the expense of pumping extra water from the river, closed the locks of their irrigating canals for five days of the week, thus ruining the crops and compelling the natives to drink stagnant water, but enabling some of the officials to earn *backsheesh* for illicit supplies of water. The drainage of Alexandria is notoriously defective, owing to the fact of the low level of the central square not allowing a sufficient flow to the sea. The European Roads Committee offered six months ago, at their own expense, to raise the square and reform the entire system of drainage. The Government never vouchsafed a reply. So much for the past. Now as to the effects of the present spasmodic energy exhibited by the Government. A native doctor repeats that three days ago dead animals were floating down the Nile in large numbers through Damietta, exhaling horrible odours. Until a few days ago Damietta was without doctors, medicines, or disinfectants. Prior to putting a cordon round Damietta—the utility of which measure is at any time questionable—10,000 people, attending the fair, were allowed to disperse throughout the interior. The cordon itself can be evaded by *backsheesh*. Morice Bey, who had been instructed to prevent people landing from Damietta along eighty miles of coast, suggested the guarding of the Damietta Bar—which is a few yards wide in order to prevent any exit from the town; but the demand was refused. Carts may now be seen going through Alexandria, carrying away garbage by order of the sanitary authorities; but they are surrounded by no guards, and the natives follow them, abstracting and eating their contents. The inhabitants of the supposed infected quarter are removed into quarantine by carriages which next day apply for hire. The correspondent concludes by insisting on the necessity of an efficient supply of doctors and medicines being sent to Damietta, where the people are "dying by hundreds, with only some half a dozen inexperienced native doctors at hand."

DR. W. J. MOORE, C.I.E., Depy. Surgeon-General H.M.F. (late), Presidency Division, Bombay, writes to the *Standard* of June 6 :—"Sir,—The French and, following the example, the Italians, seek to constitute the British Government and the Government of India responsible for the outbreak of cholera in Egypt, and further assert that if cholera appears in Europe it will be in consequence of the absence of precautions taken by the British Government. The French and Italian writers must therefore believe in the efficacy of quarantine. But the experience of those who have had most to do with Cholera—viz., Indian medical officers—leads to the conclusion that quarantine measures are of comparatively little efficacy.

The experience of epidemics of the disease in India proves that, while cholera may be directly conveyed by human intercourse, it may be, and usually is, also conveyed in other ways—probably through the medium of the atmosphere. In no other manner can the irregular spread of the disease in India be explained. Hundreds of instances might be cited where cholera resulted from direct intercourse with the sick; and hundreds of instances may be cited where cholera occurred without any such direct intercourse. Take the history of almost any epidemic of cholera in India, and it will be found that the disease broke out in localities far apart, between which and infected places no communication could possibly have taken place; whilst, on the other hand, the disease commenced after the most direct evidence of communication. It therefore follows that quarantine regulations can only be efficacious when applied against actual present disease.

The incubation of cholera, or the period which elapses between the reception of the poison and the manifestations of the symptoms, is by general consensus of opinion not more than ten days, and ordinarily only two or three days. A vessel, therefore, leaving India with a clean bill of health, and having no cholera on board during the voyage, could not possibly bring cholera to Egypt through the medium of the crew or passengers; for the duration of the voyage is above ten days. Quarantine regulations are, therefore, as useless as a preventive against communication of cholera by direct intercourse, as they must be against the spread of the malady through the atmosphere. I do not desire to enter into this matter, as it involves the *questio vexata* of the germ theory. But I do desire to state that experience of cholera fully bears out the Government in not only not insisting on quarantine at Suez, but in endeavouring to prevent this useless and vexatious procedure on vessels leaving India with a clean bill of health, and remaining free during the voyage.

Whether cholera, in addition to spreading by direct human intercourse, is further disseminated by germs, or originates *de novo*, is not the most important question as regards prevention. In either case cholera is always most virulent in those localities where unsanitary conditions result in an ordinarily high death ratio. If cholera either originates *de novo*, or from germs carried by the atmosphere, the real preventive measures are sanitary precautions, while quarantine may be relegated to the seclusion of cases of actual disease."

HIGH COURT—JULY 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

212-83—Mulji B. B.—Chugonlal Balgowindas vs. Narayen Gunesh Sohonee.
213-83—In person—Goolba Anund and others vs. Madhowrao Bhaskerji.
215-83—Smith and F.—Lowji Nanji and others vs. Pudumsey Akhai and others.
221-83—Macfarlane and E.—Huridas Soonderdas vs. P. Chrystal and another.

Long Causes.

29-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—C. A. Turner vs. Haji Beebee and others—Craigie, L. and O. Part heard.

For further Directions and Costs.

520-80—Bomanji and H.—Murarji Poonja vs. Cooverji Ludha and another—Hore, C. and B.

Long Causes.

119-83—Hore, C. and B.—Khutree Seedick bin Nathoo vs. Awabai—Shapurjee and T.
190-81—Smith and F.—Mahomed Haji Ahmed vs. the Secretary of State for India in Council—H. Cleveland.
424-81—R. M. Sayani and J. C. Cama—Thackersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbum Nursey and others—Tob n and R.
153-83—In person (a pauper). Dayraj Luckoo vs. Crupall Luckoo.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

494-81—Tyabji and D.—Jayshunker Mahadew vs. Munglee and others—Skipsey and W.—Part heard.
311-81—Tyabji and D.—Abdool Succoor Isack vs. Abdool Rehman Isack and others—A. F. Turner.—Part heard.
275-82—J. C. Cama—Rose de Souza vs. S. J. Pais.—Payne and G.
357-82—Payne and G.—Tricumdas Nathoo vs. Ruttonji Bomanji—Pestonji K.
320-82—Payne and G.—Bhugwandas Bhugia vs. James Mackintosh and others—Pestonji K.
29-82—R. M. Sayani—Mahomed Hajee Ahmed vs. Damodhur Moorarjee and another—Tyabjee and D.
395-82—Janardhen G.—Balkrishna Bhiwajee Nakwa vs. Dewjee Govind and another.
404-82—Janardhen G.—Pestonjee Jamsedjee Doctor vs. Framjee Cowasjee Mehta—Pestonjee K.
528-81—Tyabjee and D.—Khudizabebee and others vs. Jetha Dewjee and others—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

206-83—Tyabji and D.—Gordhundas Hurkisondas vs. Madhowrao Bhaskerji.
211-83—Mulji B. B.—Jairaj Makanji and others vs. Premchund Roychund.

Long Causes.

397-81—Tyabjee and D.—Kankoobai vs. Punalal Punumchund and others—Macfarlane and E., and Skipsey and W. Part heard.
310-82—M. H. Khan—Haridass Odhowjee vs. Sakobai—In person.
154-81—Payne and G.—Noor Mahomed Hajee Essa and others vs. Halimabai and another—Macfarlane and E.
318-82—Macfarlane and E.—Pandurung Jesoba Sungirri vs. Balla Mungesh Wagle and another—Shapurjee and T.
327-82—Smith and F—Dhunjee Mowjee vs. J. F. Sleeman—Chalk and W.
342-82—Payne and G.—C. A. Turner vs. Framji Cursetji Javari.—Nanu and H.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, being Act 28 of 1866, and in the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardaseer Hormarjee, deceased —Chalk and W.—Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee and another vs. Meherbai and others—Cleveland, L. and N.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000

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UNION BANK OF LONDON
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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....Dollars 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

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Champagne, R & R	Rs. 32 0	..
Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	„ 33 0	..
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	„ 35 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	Rs. 60 0
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Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldlack, extra	„ 42 0	„ 44 0
SPARKLING WINES.		
From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS, RHEINBERG.		
Sparkling Hock	Rs. 30 0	...
Do. Moselle	„ 30 0	...
Rheinberg Carte Blanche	„ 30 0	...
Johannisberg Cabinet	„ 34 0	...
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Braunerberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	...
Josephshoefer (still)	„ 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	...
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	...
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	...
Hochheimer	...	„ 29 0
Marcobrunner	„ 30 0	..
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	—
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	Rs. 17 0
Moselblümchen	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	..	„ 19 0
Brauneberger	„ 20 0	„ 23 0
Liebfraumilch	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Rudesheimer	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Josephshoefer	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Obermeneier-Rosenberg	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Steinberger	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 41 0	„ 44 0
Johanisberger	„ 42 0	„ 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauternes	Rs. 19 0	...
Latour Blanche	„ 30 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
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From MESSRS. RIZZETTI & RAY, TURIN.		
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Vin Grugustinsseux	„ 20 0	..
Barolo	„ 22 0	..
Nebiolo	„ 22 0	..
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Vin Tinot Bianco	„ 26 0	..
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From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	..	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	..
Chateau La Begorce	„ 24 0	..
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	..	„ 28 0
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St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	..
St. Julien	„ 28 0	..
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	„ 25 0	..
Do. do. Gold Bars M. & Spann	„ 30 0	..
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac	„ 28 0	..
Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac *** Very Old	„ 34 0	..
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	..
BEER.		Per doz pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 0
Pilsener	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
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PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Swiss Cheese in tins, (tin of from 21 to 40 lbs.)	per lb.	0 11
Swedish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter, Prime Preserved	per 2 lbs. tin	2 4
Danish Hams, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lb. each	per lb.	0 12
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins)		2 8
Do. do. (small „)		1 8
Saussischen, (Small Sausages)		1 8
Ramhwurste, (Smoked „)		1 0
Saussischen (Small Sausages)		1 8
Zungen in wein (Tongue in wine)		1 12

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Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
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Bombay, 15th June, 1883.

NOTICES.

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ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE, TOILET VINEGAR, TRANSPARENT SOAP,
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.
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EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.
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DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
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ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
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BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
With rivet holes drilled by special system.
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SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me.
Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —*Earl of Aldborough.*
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Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co. Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated with Limited Liability under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1880, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,000,000 Sterling. Equivalent at Exchange Five Shillings per Tael, of Taels 4,000,000 Shanghai Currency. In 5,000 Shares of £200, or Taels 800 each.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£250,000 Sterling, or Taels 1,000,000. Equal to £50 or Taels 200 per Share.

HEAD OFFICE OF THE COMPANY—SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY:
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.)
DAVID BRAND, Esq., (Messrs. Brand Bros. & Co.)
J. A. HAWES, Esq., (Messrs. Evans, Pugh & Co.)
H. R. HEARN, Esq., (Messrs. Alfred Dent & Co.)
E. H. LAVERS, Esq., (Messrs. Lavers & Co.)
A. C. WESTALL, Esq., (Messrs. Carter & Co.)
A. G. WOOD, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
SECRETARY—J. KENNARD DAVIS, Esq.

BRANCHES:
LONDON (25 Cornhill, E. C.) HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.
AGENCIES:
At all the principal Eastern and Australian Ports.
BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing or otherwise acquiring and undertaking the assets, property, and business of the Company or Co-partnership at present known as the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," and having its Head Office at Shanghai, China.

The annual net profits of the Company will be divided as follows :—

1.—In payment of Interest on the Paid-up Capital at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum to be a first charge on the profits until such time as the Reserve Fund has reached £62,500 (or Taels 250,000), after which the interest to be increased to 12 per cent.
2.—In payment of a Bonus to Shareholders in proportion to the net Premiums contributed by them respectively during each year.
3.—In the establishment and maintenance of a permanent Reserve Fund of £125,000 (or Taels 500,000) to be formed by yearly appropriations as may be determined by the shareholders after providing for the payment of interest as above, and a return to contributing shareholders of not less than 20 per cent. on their net premiums.

The Reserve Fund will be invested separately from the general funds of the Company, and the interest accruing thereon will be distributed from time to time amongst the shareholders in proportion to the amount of Capital paid up on the Shares held by them.

A Revision of the Share List will take place at or towards the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Articles of Association to cancel, withdraw, or call in at those periods all or any of the shares held by shareholders who have not contributed Premiums, or whose contributions during the preceding three years shall, in the opinion of the Directors, have been insufficient, or whose holdings it may for other reasons be deemed advisable to terminate or reduce.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation will receive at least three months' notice of the intention of the Directors to cancel, withdraw, or call in all or any of their shares, and unless in the meantime they shall have sold the said share or shares to some person approved by the Directors and accepted as the transferee, they shall, on the expiry of such notice, surrender their scrip certificates for cancellation, and will thereupon become entitled (so far as the financial position of the Company will admit) to a return of the capital paid up on the said share or shares, and to a proportionate share for the current year in the Reserve Fund, profits, dividends, and other benefits of and in the Company (if any) when the same shall become payable.

The "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" will be wound up as from 31st December, 1883, and the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED," will commence on 1st January, 1884. There will thus be no cessation of operations whatever, and the business will be taken over as that of a going concern.

A Preferential allotment of shares in the Company will be offered to Shareholders in the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" registered as such on 31st December, 1883, in the proportion of five shares for each one held by them. Any shares not so allotted, together with such shares as are equivalent in the proportion of five to one to the Shares in the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY about to be called in on the Revision of the Share List of that Company, which takes place this year in accordance with the Deed of Settlement thereof, will be available for allotment by the Directors of the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED."

Applications for shares from firms or individuals desirous of obtaining an interest in the Company *whether shareholders in the "North-China Insurance Company" or not*, should be in the form subjoined, and addressed to the Head Office direct or through the Branches and Agencies of the "North-China Insurance Company," and will be received in Shanghai and London until 30th September, 1883.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be obtained at the Head Office, and at the Branches and Agencies of the Company.

Copies of the Agreement entered into between the "North-China Insurance Company," and the "North-China Insurance Company, Limited," also the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association will be open for inspection at the Head Office of the Company.

Shanghai, 25th May, 1883.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the
North-China Insurance Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,

——— hereby request that you will allot to——— shares in the above named Company, and——— hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to ——— upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated the 25th day of May, 1883, and subject to the Articles of Association of the Company, and to pay the first call of £50 or Taels 200 per share, and the balance of £150 or Taels 600 thereon, when required to do so, and ——— authorize you to register ——— as the holder ——— of the said shares.

Name in full ———
Address in full ———
Description ———
Date ———
Signature ———

All applications in Bombay to be addressed to
WALLACE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle. Agents.

NOTICES.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS.
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
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BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE, Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations ~~belonging to~~ these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and other how wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an nfallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P.R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum‡
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kuigaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*†
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Oorootee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri‡
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marhah
Urger
Mohol
Packney ‡
Sholapur*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga*
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagor
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
oisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee on
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
all
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Barairee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmattee
Ambli Roa
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadw

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines ‡ From 15 to 30 minutes fo Refreshments ¶ 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862........£300,000
„ 1881........£883,328

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,254,277 3 1	1876	£3,492,950 1 4
1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
1,376 PROPOSALS for........Rs. 44,74,800.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,00 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policie after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.
THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4 „ „
Third and Succeeding ....2 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second do. ....„ 2 8
Third do. ....„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. „ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ....„ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15 0
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7 8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3 12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ....„ 6
Quarterly ....„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ....„ 6
Quarterly ....„ 3

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

NEILGHERRY TEAS,

R.T.E. in a triangle. **KODANAAD ESTATES.** R.T.E. in a triangle.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL, TWO SILVER MEDALS, FIVE FIRST PRIZES AND SEVEN DIPLOMAS.

Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb. packets	Re. 1 10
Pekoe	„ 1 6

JUST RECEIVED, another fresh supply of the above-mentioned TEAS, which are very carefully prepared, and appreciated by those who have used them.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BOWACK, STEPHENS & CO.,
MAZAGON IRON WORKS
BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Machinery, Timber and Ironmongery,
ENGINES AND BOILERS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

WORKS

SITUATED BETWEEN THE P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. COMPANIES' DOCKYARDS, ADJOINING THE MAZAGON BUNDER.

STANDARD POLICIES.

POLICIES are granted by the STANDARD OFFICE, payable on the Life Assured attaining the age of 50, 55, 60 or 65, or at Death if that event should occur before the specified age is reached.

If Death occurs in England or if the Life Assured has finally retired from India or Ceylon, the SUM ASSURED is payable in London at the rate of TWO SHILLINGS PER RUPEE.

Forms of Application and all other information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
June, 1883. Secretary, Bombay Branch

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

INVESTED FUNDS exceed Six Millions Pounds Sterling.
REVENUE is upwards of Eight Hundred and Seventy-Six Thousand Pounds Sterling.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England

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"ROYAL CHARTER"
WACHTER AND CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

REFERRING TO "THE QUEEN'S LAST BALL," LONDON, "TRUTH" SAYS:—

"THE supper is always most admirable at the Palace and the Wines unexceptionable, notably "the Dry Champagne. In this respect the Queen sets an example which might very well be followed at other fashionable entertainments, at most of which the guests are ruthlessly poisoned with the cheapest abominations that can be bought."

The above Champagne refered to was *Wachter and Co.'s* "Royal Charter" which *alone* is supplied at the Palace.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.
SUITS! SUITS!! SUITS!!!

FOR

DRESS, LOUNGE, MORNING OR VISITING, CRICKET, BOATING, BOARD SHIP, RIDING, GYMKHANA, &c.

For Design, Texture, Durability, and Real Value, our materials for the above cannot be excelled. CUT & STYE equal to first-class West End Houses.

Patterns and instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application.

Our Poona Branch is now open for the season.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c.

WE are prepared to execute orders for PLAIN or ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS and SINGLE CASTINGS up to 7 tons in weight.

AGENCY:—We have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Bombay, Western India, Punjab, and North-West Provinces, for Messrs. J. and H. GWYNNE'S INVINCIBLE PUMPS and PUMPING MACHINERY.

We are represented by Messrs. GEO. ALLAN & Co., 10, Austin Friars, London, through whom we are prepared to import by wire, Machinery, Rolled Beams, &c., not available in Bombay.

Mr. GEORGE ALLAN, M.I.C.E., whose long experience in connection with India is well known, affords a sufficient guarantee that orders entrusted to us will be carefully executed.

WORKS—MODY BAY.
OFFICE—28, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

H. T. KIRBY & CO.'S PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURALGIA, AND OTHER DEPRESSED STATES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

THE Restorative Power of Phosphorus is most remarkable, and cures are effected by these preparations in cases that have resisted all other medicines. In these forms it is as harmless as Quinine and far better in its inspiriting action.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS (No. 1.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS.

This pill is taken as a stimulant and affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its exhilarating and energizing effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS (No. 3.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE.

This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient and tonic to the entire nervous system, giving power to the brain and spinal cord and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the digestive organs and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA (No. 6.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA.

This pill is specially useful in a tonic Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, and habitual constipation arising from overwork. It is a useful stimulant also in cases of functional impotence occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects.

PHOSPHORUS AND CINCHONIDINE (No. 26.)
ANTIPERIODIC PILL.
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS CINCHONIDINE AND PODOPHYLLIN.

A useful tonic and antiperiodic taken with great advantage in malarious diseases, ague, and remittent fevers, torpid liver, and enlarged spleen. A valuable remedy in cases when the system has been habituated to Arsenic and Quinine, and especially adopted for persons residing in India and other tropical climates.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS WITH NUX VOMICA (No. 27.)
EACH PILL CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS, REDUCED IRON, QUININE, AND NUX-VOMICA.

This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by Debility, Poverty of Blood, and loss of Nerve Power. It cures Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Lowness of Spirits and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brainworkers, Clergymen, Professional and Busy Commercial Men who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For convalescents from fevers and other exhausting diseases this RESTORATIVE is superior to all others.

CAUTION.

Messrs. H. T. Kirby and Co. have to cautioned Medical Profession and the Public against several imitations of their well known preparations. Some of these imitations are made with Powdered Phosphorus, and are exceedingly dangerous, while others are perfectly inert. Every genuine bottle of Kirby's Original Preparation bears the Trade Mark and Signature of the Firm. Purchase therefore only of their authorized agents.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co and MESSRS. MADON & Co., Bombay

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY.

TELEPHONE NOS.
Works.......74
Office.......30

WORKS AND DEPOT FOR MACHINERY......CARNAC BUNDER, BOMBAY.
OFFICE......FORBERS STREET, FORT.

TELEPHONE NOS.
PRINCE'S DOCK..9

THE COMPANY are prepared to give Estimates for the erection of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, including the erection of the necessary buildings, supplying Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c., complete, handed over in thorough working order. Also for Paper Mills, Sugar-crushing and Refining Mills, Distilleries, Hydraulic Presses for Cotton, Hides, or Oil. MacAdam Brothers' variable Turbines.

Plans and Estimates for Steam Launches, any size, Gigs, Ferry-boats, Life-boats of Teak, Iron, or Steel will be sent on application. The Hulls, Engines, and Boilers of these Launches are made by ourselves at the Works. We can guarantee speeds from 9 to 16 knots. Paddle-boats with drafts of 9 when fully laden.

Our prices will be found much less than those of English makers, exclusive of the heavy freight charged on Launches from England.

The Works are now fitted with the latest improved Machinery capable of turning out high-class work, and, when the additional Machinery which has been ordered from England is at work, will be one of the most complete Engineering Works in India. The General Management of the Work will be carried out by Mr. J. S. Pirrie, the late Proprietor, assisted by five skilled European Assistants; and the Company trust, by careful supervision of all work and moderate estimates, to be able to compete with English Engineering Firms in many articles, such as Bridge, Roof, and Structural Iron Work, Engines, Boilers, Steam Launches, Tanks and Ornamental Castings for Building purposes.

We purpose keeping in stock in our Depôt for Machinery only the very best class of Stores and the highest class of Machinery and Tools. Any articles not in stock at the time of inquiry we can, through our Agents in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, have sent out by Mail or Canal Steamer in seven weeks. There being so many different sections of Rolled Iron Joists and Beams, it would be impossible to keep all sizes on stock.

List of sections, safe strains, weight per foot, and price, sent monthly, with our usual Monthly Price List of Goods, subject to fluctuation in price.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR JULY.
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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BOMBAY......	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE......	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD ..	Railway Station.
CALCUTTA......	Wyman & Co.
MADRAS........	Higginbotham & Co. and Grant Bros.
LONDON........	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.

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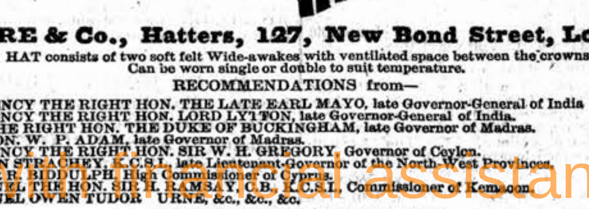

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	„ 4	1	2	do.
	„ 5	1	3	do.
	„ 6	1	4	do.
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	„ 2	0	14	do
	„ 3	0	15	do.
	„ 4	1	0	do
	„ 5	1	1	do.
	„ 6	1	2	do.

FORT BRANCH.
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14 in. Mahogany, Gilt lines	„ 54 „
14 in. Teakwood, Chains, Plate	Rs. 112 cash.
16 in. Mahogany, „ „ Crown Glass	125 „
20 in. Mahogany, „ „ „ „	170 „

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Requiring only to be wound up every Eight Days.

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12 in. do. do. not Striking, Pendulum	„ 20

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July 2, 1883.

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V *Protected by Royal Letters Patent,* R
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THE NEW SPECIFIC—CERTAIN, SAFE AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its Extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skilfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics, Antacids, and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

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H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcemens, known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

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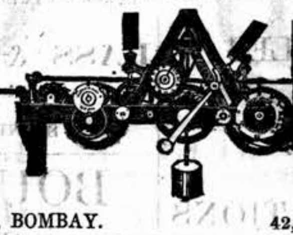

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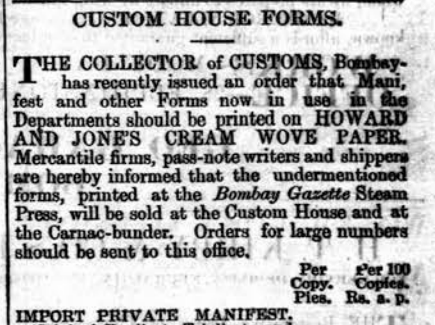

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